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Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1865.
THE NEWS.
Although the letter of Jefferson Davis to the Georgia Senators, which we publish elsewhere, is dated the 27th of November last, it is a question at this junction by the Richmond papers to be taken as evidence that the views then expressed by the writer are applicable to the present state of affairs. We see nothing in it to justify the expectation of peace to be obtainable through any negotiations with the rebel government.
Information has been received by the Navy Department that since the capture of Fort Fisher five blockade runners, laden with valuable cargoes, have been captured while attempting to run into New Inlet.
Our correspondence contains the statement that the destructive naval force in European waters is to be advanced both in numbers and power of vessels, to give foreign Governments an idea of our position as a naval power, and the effect will doubtless be salutary. We may not greatly frighten them, but they will see the folly of attempting to insult us and reciprocal respect grow up.
It is very comic that Richmond is modest—and that before it will be surrendered it will be blown into the air. Bosh. That is what it will be done at all. It will quietly step into our hands and not a stick nor a stone will be disturbed. The Southern heart, and all it has, must be freed from its damning influences. It will do for a threat and for [illegible] talk.
In his letter to Georgia Senators, given [illegible] notice in our dispatches, Jeff. Davis [illegible] a strong argument against a State acting on the ground that a false idea would be sacrificed. Let us hope that the States desiring to abandon their associates, and so [illegible] the spirit of mutual confidence and [illegible]. He says it is obvious that associated States in convention must meet on the basis that a State should, against its own [illegible] be bound by the decision of the majority, as that it should be so [illegible]. In the former case the [illegible] of the South would virtually be recognized. In the latter case the South would dominate. Another difficulty would arise from a conflict of jurisdiction. Suppose Virginia were to secede in connection with a delegation from Kentucky, Kentucky all West Virginia, and part of the United States would not consent that Virginia should be deprived of her pretensions to those rights, after formally admitting her as a State and allowing her to votes at the Presidential election.
Davis, in a dispatch, says that he is in Wilmington soon. He further adds that Jeff Cantwell, and the rebel privateers Tallahassee and Tallahassee have been blown up by the rebels.
Mr. Seward's army is apparently all in motion and directing its movements both at Charleston and Wilmington. All of the [illegible] coming through rebel sources, is encouraging.
The Chicago conspiracy case is now fairly on trial. The testimony adduced is of a most [illegible] character, and shows the desperate [illegible] of the cowardly foiled by Gen. [illegible] It is to justify the expectation [illegible] to obtainable through any negotiations with the rebel government.
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Chicago Tribune.
VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865. NUMBER 199.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

LATEST FROM THE MILITARY SITUATIONS.

ADMIRAL PORTER PROMISES TO BE IN WILMINGTON SOON.

Ft. Caswell and the Pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee Blown Up by the Rebels.

The Chicago Conspiracy Case—Starting Developments.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MOTION AGAINST WILMINGTON.

A CORDIAL GREETING FROM THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Desperate Attack upon Judge Kelly by one of the Louisiana Claimants.

78,000 REBEL PRISONERS IN FEDERAL POSSESSION.

Gold Closed at 198 1-4.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Trial Sheet of Prisoners—Forcible Attack on Judge Kelly by a Louisiana Sensational Claimant—Important from the South.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

The number of our prisoners in the hands of the rebels will run over 67,000. We hold over 78,000 of the rebels, including 31 Major and Brigadier Generals.

The Joint Commission, provided for under the Hodges-Dent Company treaty, to investigate the claims arising under that treaty, is still in session here, taking testimony. Claims amounting upwards of $150,000 have thus far been disposed of. The amount upon Judge Kelly's list, presented by one of the Louisiana claimants to a seat in the Senate, was the most direct and deliberate attempt to receive the old bowie knife and revolver style of argument that has been witnessed in Washington since the session took place. Kelly, it is said, would-be member from Louisiana, was very much incensed against Judge Kelly for his recent speech on the subject. Late Saturday evening, Judge Kelly was seated with some friends at supper at the hotel, when Field came in and approached him, presently began attacking Judge Kelly for his position on Louisiana reconstruction. Kelly tried to avoid any discussion; Field began cursing him, telling him, "G—d d—n you, you are afraid to speak your constitutional rights." Still Judge Kelly told him he would have no discussion with him, and that a man who could combine himself with Thaddeus Stevens in the presence of his dying daughter, required no better answer. Field then grew still more overbearing, when shortly afterwards Kelly and his friends went out. They soon met at the door by Field, who immediately attacked Kelly. The latter caught Field with one hand and held him at arms length with the other, and seemed about to strike him full in the face, when he exclaimed, "No, I won't strike him, he's an old man; take him away, take him away." But striking at Kelly with his fists, and succeeded in cutting an ugly gash across Kelly's hand. By this time the crowd rushed in and Field was roughly used up. Kelly exclaiming, for the first time, that he had been cut. Official looks the office of the hotel to have his wound dressed. Field insinuated that he was drunk, and kept pacing back and forth, swearing that he would kill Kelly before he went home. A police officer arrested him and carried him off towards the lock up. To-day he has been bound over for trial.

The crowd of spectators all unite in saying that Kelly's coolness and moderation were beyond all praise. It remains to be seen how the effort to recover plantation manners and terrorism will be received by the country.

The heavy fall of sleet and snow is now becoming slush and renders the roads impassable.

Indications in the rebel Congress point strongly to the success of the movement for making Lee Lieutenant General. Resolutions to that effect have already passed the rebel Senate.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Legislative Matters—The Chicago Riot—Consolidation—The Illinois Central Amendment—The Union Stock Yard.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Both Houses of the General Assembly were in session only during a portion of the forenoon of to-day, there not being a quorum in the House. No business of importance was done in either branch of the Legislature.

A dispatch was read in the Senate, to-day, from Marcus Sherman, of Chicago, saying that the Common Council of that city had passed a resolution, by a very large majority, protesting against the creation of the Chicago River Commission.

I understand that Senators McConnell, Lindley, and Manning, all Democrats, will speak in the Senate on Monday, in favor of the amendment of the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States. The speech of Mr. McConnell is said to be one of great power and ability.

Hon. Thomas J. Pickett, of Rock Island, who is now nearly seventy years of age, and voted and spoke against slavery in 1818, is looked for with much interest, as it is the first of the Democrats in the House to vote for the amendment. The old hero's persuasion, but since the death of that party has acted with the Republicans in the first abandonment of Democratic principles.

The Penitentiary Committee are very busy examining witnesses from all parts of the State. Their labors will probably continue until the end of the session.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of Chicago, delivered a lecture this evening in the Representative Hall on "The Social Problem of Labor."

The only amendments of importance to the Union Stock Yard bill are those which restrict the company to the territory outside of the city limits, and from the power to condemn land for other than railroad purposes, prohibit them from interfering with the police or fire regulations made under the direction of the lawful authorities of Cook county, and restrains them from erecting any right of privilege within the city limits of Chicago.

The bill has passed to be engrossed in the Senate by 17 to 5, which is equivalent to its final passage in that body.

The bill will probably encounter more opposition in the House, for it is believed to strike at both the city and Stock Yards interests of Chicago. The bill which authorizes the stock yard company to convey all kinds of freight from one railroad to another. This "personal" clause is also obnoxious, and the main feature of the bill, which, under the guise of incorporating a stock yard, incorporates a large number of railroads, is also severely commented upon.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Chicago Conspiracy—Continuation of the Testimony of Shanks—Important Developments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court Martial assembled this morning in the Court House, to proceed with the trial of the conspirators from your city.

Previous to the approval of the record, Colonel Spooner rose to remove an impression in the minds of some, that he had been ordered to report to Gen. Hooker the cause of his absence on Thursday. The document which Major Burnett had in his hand, and on which, being communication to the Judge Advocate, requesting him to report the name and cause of the absence of the absentee. He considered the action of the Judge in publicly reading the paper as discourteous. Whereupon Major Burnett pacified himself, and after some further conversation, the matter dropped.

The examination of the witness Mr. J. T. Shanks, was continued. The following is a synopsis of his evidence:

The conversation between Fielding and myself on the night in November in my room of the Burnett House, Fielding was regretting the fallibleness of the plan of attack; Capt. Hynes, an officer in the Confederate army, had come to see the attacking party on the west side of the prisoners square, Fielding on the south, Grafus, an escaped prisoner, on the east, Dougherty on the north, and myself on the east. After the meeting I retired, but on the weekend about 4 o'clock by an officer making the arrest. There were several of the conspirators stopping that night at the Burnett House, from Richmond. Fielding was to be Federate authorities would furnish the means, though assistance would be rendered by the rebels in the North. Some of the men were to come from Canada and some would be furnished by the Sons of Liberty. A fly-cooket from the vicinity of the camp was to be the signal for the commencement of the attack, which would be simultaneously made upon the camp and in the city. The latter attack would be headed by Grenfel, who was to have set fire to three warehouses, and by the light of the flames the prisoners square, in charge of Wards and Marshall. Fielding estimated 20,000 men, including Grenfel, chiefly from the surrounding part of Illinois, would be required on the Saturday of the attack, and Randolph streets, and go up to the camp in small squads. My men, who were to make the attack from the public road, Cottage Grove avenue, were to be only armed with revolvers. The others would have guns. Grenfel said he was in correspondence with Gen. Price and Gen. Forrest. Gen. Morris and parties in Toronto. After the prisoners were released they were to destroy Chicago.

Similar attacks were meditated at the same time on Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Alton, Indianapolis, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

WHERE SHALL WE LOCATE THE CAPITAL?

There is a very general unanimity on the part of the Legislature and people of Illinois, in favor of changing the location of the State Capital; if there were equal unanimity as to the point to which it should be transferred, the removal would doubtless already have taken place. We have done nothing to create such sentiment, having been entirely silent on the matter. But we accept existing facts and adapt ourselves to them. If the Capital is to be removed, as seems to be assumed, at what point in the State should it be established in order to promote the interests of the whole people of the State? It would hardly be worth while to remove it from Springfield, because Springfield is a quiet interior town, away from the great commercial and business centers, and locate it at one or the other of half a dozen thriving villages that might be mentioned, each of which would be open to the same objections. Every enterprising village in the State is interested in preventing the demoralization and disrepute into which it would fall by being made the site of the capital. For everybody knows that the moment the capital of a State is established in a moderate town, its entire people immediately forsake their former character of honest industry, and adopt the theory that from thenceforth they are to get their living by boarding the Legislature a few months of the year and the public officials the remainder. This keeps them all yawning, idling, talking politics, office hunting and poor as church mice. The meanest of all places for a resident or a stranger is a small town which undertakes to get a living by preying on its guests—and succeeds. This is all that ails Springfield. The capital is the innoculating virus of the disease. Remove that to another one-horse town, and though it might previously have been full of enterprise and activity, the virus will produce the same disease—dullness and imposition, stagnation and stealing. Each inhabitant soon learns that he is to have but one "deal" with a single customer, and if the latter escapes with a whole skin, the former looks upon it as a lost debt.

None of these results ensue when the legislative center is made identical with the commercial and business center of the State. Chicago is the actual center of the State of Illinois, not indeed to a school boy who looks only on the map, though to a bright one even the map would reveal it in the fact that every railroad in the State is built to enable the people to come straight into Chicago. As the brain is the center of the nervous system, the heart of the arterial system, so Chicago is the center and actual capital of the State. Trade, banking, railroading, the press, manufactures, arts, news, politics, educational movements, religious institutions, military and sanitary enterprises, all that makes the reputation and glory of the great State of Illinois, do not center at the geographical navel, Springfield, but at the arterial heart of the State—Chicago—and so it must always be. Again, the business of Chicago requires great hotels and ample accommodations, so ample that the mere accommodation of one or two legislatures, more or less, is a mere bagatelle. The hotels of Chicago are acknowledged to be fully equal to any in the Union, and the accommodations for the members of the Legislature and those who come into the State on public business would be less expensive than now, and on a scale worthy of the dignity of the great State of Illinois.

At Chicago the Legislature would through the newspaper press which must always center here, be brought into one day's closer contact with the people. Their action would be susceptible of one day's earlier criticism and justification before the whole State, and they will thus be more *en rapport* with the people.

The site proposed, at Union Park, in case the capital should be located at Chicago, would be a magnificent one, wholly unrivaled by any other locality in the State. The increasing public business and wealth of the State already require new public buildings, and nowhere would these display so advantageously as in the great central park of the State's metropolis.

The people of Chicago have been too much absorbed in the pursuit of their private business to extend to the Legislature that public, hearty and unanimous invitation to remove the State capital to Chicago which the state of the views and deliberations of the General Assembly seem to warrant. Let the Common Council and the people hasten to remove all seeming indifference or remissness on this point and to assure the Legislature that though her private interests do not so immediately depend upon the removal of the capital to her midst, she would surpass any of the rural towns in the genuine hospitality with which she would welcome them.

Finally, we believe the aggregate mileage of members, by the direct routes from their homes to Chicago, would be considerably less than the present aggregate by indirect routes to Springfield. In every point of view there are the very strongest arguments for removing the capital to Chicago. The time was when a species of petty jealousy might have weighed against such arguments founded in the fitness of things. But the people of the whole State are coming to feel a common pride in Chicago as their common metropolis. Her prosperity is theirs. Her markets are theirs, and if the capital shall be located here, her capital will be theirs.

THE HORSE RAILWAY BILL.

The city of Chicago has already learned with surprise that the lower House of the Legislature has passed, with only three dissenting votes, the bill extending the charter of our city railroad companies, which have still nineteen years to run, to ninety-nine years. Such an act so nearly unanimous, without waiting for the sanction of the Common Council of Chicago, or obtaining the assent of any portion of the people of Chicago, except those who are pecuniarily interested in the Horse Railway Companies, demands the aroused attention and prompt action of our people. Let us look at the facts. Six years ago these Horse Railway Companies applied for such franchises as they deemed sufficient to enable them with a fair profit to build and run their roads throughout the three sections of the city for twenty-five years. Although the enterprise was then a new one, they did not then ask that we should legislate away the powers of three generations of our posterity, but were content with a period less than the average duration of a single life. The result justifies their calculations. Not one of these roads will sell out at cost with interest at ten per cent per annum added, or any thing like it. If they would, abundance of parties stand ready to relieve them of their bargain. Yet their roads have not yet begun to pay as compared with the enormous profits which are certain to accrue to them during the remainder of their original term. They have run but six years—those their worst—and yet after watering their stock, and extending their routes, are able to pay fair dividends. Nineteen years of profit increasing every year, in arithmetical ratio, were still before them. When they began, our population was 90,000. During the past six years it has increased to 160,000. During the next six at the same rate it would amount to 240,000, and before the nineteen years had expired to 500,000. If these railroads are so powerful now that they can whirl a bill through the Legislature without asking the consent of the people of Chicago, either through their Common Council or otherwise, is it evidence that these Railroad Companies are too poor to pay expenses? And if they can do this thing at the end of six years, what can they not do at the end of twelve or nineteen? Even were the consent of the people of Chicago asked, which is not done, upon the common principle of self-government the 160,000 people who now make up Chicago would be unwilling to lay unforeseen and unknown burdens on the backs of the half a million or million of people who will compose the city after the expiration of nineteen years from this time. These monopolies would then have a revenue which, if properly taxed at say one cent each fare, would pay the expense of our entire common school system, if not of the city government, and give us a city measurably free from taxation. This would so add to our population that the railroads themselves would ultimately be benefited by it. But if instead of paying a fair tax to the city, they maintain a "secret service" or corruption fund, to buy up the votes of future legislatures and councils when needed, as all great monopolists will whose profits run beyond their fair deserts, the same money which ought to educate and elevate, is used to corrupt and demoralize the community.

Moreover, it should be generally known that by the ordinance of the City Council relating to the charter of the railways, the city may be compelled at the end of the original twenty-five years, to take from the companies their railway stock, improvements, and track, and real estate, and pay the companies their full value. That section of the ordinance is as follows:

"SEC. 10. The right to operate said railways shall extend to the full term of twenty-five years from the passage hereof, and, at the expiration of said time, the parties operating said railways shall be entitled to enjoy all said privileges until the Common Council shall elect, by order for that purpose, to purchase said tracks of said railways, [illegible] station houses, station grounds, [illegible] lot grounds, furniture and implements of every kind and description, used in the construction or operation of said railways, or any of the appurtenances in and about the same, and pay for the same in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

The amendment to the bill as it passed the House reserving to the Legislature the power to reduce the fares seems very well, but it may be that the future city of Chicago would think it proper not only to reduce but to tax the fares. The people may wish to do so within ten years. Is it wise to grant a Camden and Amboy monopoly, whose scepter of power will defy the public, the Common Council, and the Legislature? Will not those who rule the Legislature now to extend their charter, be able to rule it by the same arguments hereafter to maintain their fares. If the Legislature are faithful to them in small things, will they not be faithful also in great?

We have the interests of Horse Railroads as much at heart as is consistent with the interests of the people, and ultimately of the Railroads themselves. The people and the Railroads are mutually dependant on each other, and the truest self interest for each is to promote the true interests of the other without stealing a march upon or seeking to control them. But when the railroads seek to steal a march of ninety-nine years on the people without rendering any tax or equivalent whatever for it, they themselves open a war, which the Press may forsee and endeavor to guard against, but which such an aggression on either side will render inevitable. If the currency in which the railroads now receive their fares is inadequate to pay fair profits, we are in favor, upon such an exhibit of their affairs as will show that fact, being made, of allowing them temporarily to raise their fares to 6, 8 or 10 cents, but we believe this is not claimed.

One word to those who voted for this bill in the House. Though the circumstances should darken the air with rumors and idle suspicions, we have no insinuations to make against the integrity of any member who has voted for this bill. We leave it to others to make insinuations where they are not prepared to substantiate charges. Each member is responsible to his own constituents. But we would remind them of familiar cases in the Legislatures of adjoining States in which the vote upon a single bill has swept an entire legislative hall of its members, not one of them being re-elected.

VACATION OF ADAMS STREET.

In 1861 the city council gave Monroe street, from Canal to the river, to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, on their representation that they would forthwith build there a first-class passenger house and freight depot. In 1862 that portion of Depuyster street, between St. Charles and Canal streets, was given to the same corporation. In 1863 they received from the city certain franchises by ordinance, allowing them further privileges on Stewart avenue. Farther along in the summer they sent in a communication offering $25,000 in case the city would tunnel the river at Adams street, vacating Adams, and $20,000 for a tunnel at Washington street. That communication was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, and subsequently a communication was sent in from the citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges. On the 12th of December these committees, with a majority of the Board of Public Works, reported in favor of the vacation of Adams street, and the building of a tunnel under the river at Washington street, the Railroad Company to pay towards it $20,000, and to raise by further subscription $80,000, making the whole sum $100,000. This vacation was perpetual. A remonstrance was presented from owners of two miles frontage on Adams, Canal and Market streets, protesting against the vacation of Adams street, and asking that such steps be taken at once as would give them a bridge or tunnel, and promising to cheerfully aid the authorities in the movement. The report made to the Council as above, with this remonstrance, was referred back to the committees. They reported at a special meeting of the Council recommending the vacation of Adams street, with the provision that the city should have the right to build a bridge at any time within ten years on refunding the $20,000 to the P. & F. W. Co., and to build a tunnel at any time without limitation. At the same meeting a petition was presented by responsible parties asking the Council to cause plans and specifications to be at once made and submitted to the Council for the bridge at Adams street upon the same plan, substantially, as the one at State street; the petitioners offering to guarantee one-half of the expense of the bridge. This was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Bridges, and a copy was sent to the Board of Public Works. The Board of Public Works reported plans and specifications and the proper ordinance at the Council meeting of January 9, 1865. At that meeting the Council called up the ordinance reported at a former meeting, for giving away Adams street, called the previous question, and put the ordinance on its passage. It received a large majority of the votes of the members present, but not a majority of the whole number of Aldermen, and as it contained an appropriation of money, it fell within that provision of the city charter which requires a majority of the whole. It consequently failed for the time being.

We understand that an effort will be made Monday evening to call up this ordinance, and vote away Adams street. We desire to call the attention of citizens to the fact that the *real estate* proposed to be given to the Ft. Wayne R. R. Company for $20,000 is worth $50,000, and can be sold for that sum to private individuals. We desire to call their attention to the fact that Adams street is a most important thoroughfare running from the lake shore to the western city limits—a thoroughfare that will inevitably be needed for a bridge or a tunnel—is now needed in fact. It is idle to say that the power to build such a bridge within ten years is reserved to the city. The clause of the ordinance merely creates a corruption fund, for everybody knows that when the company ever get possession of the street, and get it covered with permanent structures, they will stay there. The question of a tunnel at Washington street is wholly foreign to the purpose. The Council have no right to rob Peter to pay Paul. They have no right to steal from Adams street to enrich Washington street. We call upon the citizens to resist, while there is yet time, this attempt to deface the city, and to encroach upon the rights of a large number of property holders on Adams and the adjoining streets. If this style of procedure is to be adopted by the Council, any man's turn to be injured may come next.

PERSONAL.

A large majority of the Illinois Legislature were engaged in the business for which they are chosen by the people, viz: making laws. A small minority are engaged in butting their heads against the Chicago TRIBUNE. If some of them should butt their brains out in the operation the loss would not be perceived in the General Assembly. Hence they are welcome to all the diversion which the exercise may furnish them, as well as all the dividends which may be declared from the same at the close of the session. They are ably seconded in their endeavors by the *State Journal*, which, between the movement for bringing the State Capital to Chicago, and the incessant demands made upon its columns for our benefit, is in a state of bewilderment which excites our sympathies. We beg these gentlemen to go on with their game, for under the constitution of Illinois they will not have another chance for two years.

Corn Sugar.

The Buffalo *Commercial* of the 7th states that the parties interested in the recent discovery of sugar to be manufactured from corn are actively engaged in making preparations for the extensive manufacture of sugar by the new method, and that they will be prepared to put the new staple upon the market in a few days. The *Commercial* adds: "Developments, which have been made since the matter was first announced by us, have more than confirmed the statements made at that time, and more than justify the anticipations we then indulged in as to the complete success of the enterprise."

☞ The New York *Review* says the prevailing modes for ladies were never so bizarre and brilliant as now; and the sudden irruption of crimson, yellow, blue, green and scarlet, gold braid and buttons, can only be traced to the effect of the prevailing military spirit of the country. Our gay zouave and chasseur uniforms have produced a sort of contagious fever for bright colors and singular patterns, which has at once seized upon the sex with which dress is an important consideration. And this military origin of the fashion further shows itself in the actual insignia of the soldier, which are complacently adopted by the ladies. Chevrons, army-buttons, corps-badges, etc., are now a standard portion of the modiste's wares; and if the rage continues, we may expect to see our wives and daughters actually wearing swords and carrying cartridge-boxes.

☞ The Confederate organ in this city publishes a letter from the Senate reporter of the Associated Press indicating that some remarks of ours on his method of doing business have made a strong impression on his mind. We had already been made aware of the fact by the improvement in his dispatches. We no longer find our Senate report consisting of one speech reported verbatim and [illegible] peering off with the lucid expression [illegible] Ramsey and Howe spoke against it, and Messrs. Sherman and Collamer in favor of it. Senate adjourned." The public will thank us for the reform which has been accomplished.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Reconstruction in Tennessee—The Work of the State Convention—Highly Important Military Hints—The Situation—Its Promising Aspects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 17.

The State Convention has adjourned, after accomplishing its work, so far as it was able, and referring the slavery question to the people. That the anti-slavery clause will be adopted, all will concede. It will obtain about 60,000 votes if the guerillas do not succeed in destroying ballot boxes; and I think ample preparations will be made to ward off any such dangers except in isolated localities, and therefore I look for a full vote. The rebels are so discouraged, that they are rather anxious that the present movement will be a success, as they know that reorganization without slavery must come some time; and they naturally conclude that it had better come now than after a few more years of anarchy.

In my last letter, I gave you an indication of the probable action of the Convention, and now that it has adjourned, having done precisely what I indicated that it would do, it is unnecessary to review its acts. The amendment abolishing slavery passed without a dissenting voice, amid applause which lasted several minutes, which showed the depth of the feeling entertained by members on the subject.

The suffrage clause of the Constitution remains as it was; that is, all free white males over 21 years of age, are voters, "provided, that no person shall be disfranchised on account of color, who by law is a competent witness in a court of justice against a white man." This is as it has been since 1834, and at no time during that period has there been a time that the Legislature could not have enfranchised every negro by making him a competent witness against a white man; and I am of the opinion that the necessity for self-preservation will induce the next Legislature to prepare the way for negro suffrage. Such a liberality will insure the permanent minority of the rebel sympathizers.

A proposition to insert a clause in the constitution denying negroes the right of suffrage was laid on the table by a large majority.

The nomination of Parson Brownlow for Governor was greeted with loud applause. No other name was mentioned, and he was declared the choice of the convention by acclamation.

The first Legislature is to be elected on a general ticket, and after that by districts. A full list of candidates for both Senate and House is put in nomination, embracing many men of noted reputation, as Wisener, Hood, Trimble, Hurst, Milligan and others, and not one of the men is other than an old, substantial, reliable Tennessean.

I think the auspices under which the work of reorganization commenced, were extremely happy. Hood and Breckinridge have both been driven from the State, and there are none so sanguine as to believe that Tennessee can ever again come under rebel rule; and there is a very general disposition among rebel sympathizers to accept what they cannot avoid.

The different sections, if a full vote is polled, as I think will be the case, will cast their suffrages about as follows:

East Tennessee	35,000
Middle "	15,000
West "	10,000

Possibly, however, the two last named sections will do better; there are many who believe so, and I confess I shouldn't be surprised if such were the case.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

I have just come in possession of important information from the South; but I do not think it proper to divulge the channel, but will say that it is in possession of the Government, and they are acting accordingly.

The rebel army in the seaboard States, three weeks since, was about as follows:

Richmond	40,000
Southwest Virginia	6,000
Shenandoah Valley	6,000
North Carolina	8,000
South Carolina	6,000
Total	66,000

Of this number, about 56,000 are infantry, and 10,000 cavalry. But within three weeks a great change has taken place in the location of these troops, though not in these numbers, as recruits were not to be had, and no great battles have been fought to deplete their ranks.

The cavalry are still retained on outpost duty in the Valley, in Southwestern Virginia and South Carolina, while one week since the 56,000 infantry were distributed as follows:

In the Valley	none.
With Breckenridge	1,000
Richmond	20,000
Going to meet Sherman	35,000

It is apparent then, that now is the time to strike Richmond; the weather is pleasant, and it is nearly as late in the year as it was when Grant opened the campaign in 1862, and later than when Rosecrans opened that of 1863, and the weather is far better. Will Grant and Thomas' armies lay idle? Every reader knows the character of Gen. Grant well enough to be convinced that he will not allow his army to rust in inactivity. Now is the time to strike Richmond. The force marching out against Sherman cannot attack and defeat him; but by intrenching it can retard his march, as Johnson checked the advance on Atlanta; and behind the earthworks of Richmond, 25,000 men can make a long and stubborn defense.

Napoleon once said: "If it requires 20,000 men to capture a place, take 40,000;" and upon this motto Gen. Grant will act. He could capture Richmond with his present army, but he can with ease bring ten more corps into the field, and make his work more speedy and sure, and less bloody, and that is what he is doing.

I have written you before relative to the ability of the cavalry under Thomas and Canby to utterly destroy Hood's army; and have said that not an infantry man is required in this department, except to garrison a few of the principal points needed to protect our communications; *and now I have the pleasure of announcing to you that the * * * * * * are on their way East, to join Gen. Grant, so that immediate activity on the James may be expected.*

I repeat, my information relative to the present disposition of Lee's army is correct, and it is that which caused the transfer of the corps indicated, at least two months before it was intended they should be transferred.

The cavalry in this department will not remain long inactive, and they will be amply supported by the 4th corps and Stedman's troops.

OUR CINCINNATI LETTER.

The Chicago Conspiracy Case.

Arrangement of Preliminaries—The Evidence Commenced—Testimony of J. T. Shanks.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, January 19, 1865.

This morning the Court Martial occupied in the trial of Walsh, Morris & Co., assembled in the rotunda of the Court House, in this city, pursuant to adjournment, one member, however—Colonel Spooner—was unavoidably absent. Major Burnett, the Judge Advocate, said that the Government was perfectly prepared with its witnesses for the prosecution, and had all the members of the court been present, he intended to have opened the case for the people without further delay. This he must decline to do in the absence of Colonel Spooner, as it was a matter of importance that all the evidence should be heard, and carefully weighed, by each member of the Commission. He suggested that with the consent of the accused, the record of the previous day be read, and any further preliminary business be transacted, after which the court might adjourn until to-morrow, when he would place his first witness upon the stand.

The counsel for the defense expressed their perfect willingness to accede to the proposition, and would consent that at the next session of the Court, Col. Spooner should resume his seat in the Commission.

The previous day's record was then read, and, when slightly amended, approved.

Judge Bartley, on behalf of the prisoner Semmes, an attorney of your city, presented the following affidavit in support of the plea of severance, made by his client and overruled by the Court yesterday.

The Judge Advocate presented to the counsel for the accused the list of witnesses for the prosecution, which appeared in this morning's issue of the TRIBUNE. Some of these men the Government might not use, while others would be produced whose names he had not given. As some errors may have crept into the telegraphic rendering of the names, I transmit a correct copy of the list: John T Shanks, C. C. Strawn, Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Skinner, Edward C. Waller, Willis Bledsoe, L. C. Morrison, Morris Langhorn, W. M. Hull, Obadiah Jackson, Jr., —— Comstock, U. C. Walker, Frederick A. Cooper, W. C. Walsh and G. W. Hull. Other names in my possession I am not at liberty to reveal.

I see in the local columns of the TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, a communication from Major C. M. Willard, denying the truth of my statement relative to his arrest. As for the personal contradiction I care little. Major Willard "or any other man" is perfectly welcome to impeach a correspondent of the TRIBUNE, when he can, but in the present instance I reply to vindicate the authorities from the whine of "persecution" which already arises from "Democratic" circles, and with which the gentleman concludes his letter. If C. M. Willard does not know why he was arrested I will tell him. The statement I now make I have obtained from a competent source, and if necessary will forward to the TRIBUNE the affidavit to which I allude. At the discovery of the plot of the Chicago conspirators on the evening of the 7th of November, the authorities seriously contemplated placing the city under strict martial law, suspending entirely the civil rule. Regarding this proposition, Major Charles M. Willard was heard to state in the public streets of your city, in the presence of nineteen or twenty citizens, "that he *certainly knew* that if martial law was proclaimed in Chicago, the city would be fired in fifty different places within twelve hours." One or two of his auditors immediately repaired to Major and Judge Advocate H. L. Burnett and voluntarily made affidavit to the expression I have quoted. He thinking with them, that the man who "*certainly knew*" such [illegible] must be a dangerous man, properly ordered his immediate arrest, and only released him when the military authorities of Chicago were in a position to defy the machinations of any plotters. If innocent, and possessed of such a pure conscience, why did not Major Willard demand a trial when he could confront his accusers. That would have cleared his escutcheon, supposing that he is a persecuted man, much more effectually than his release on the condition that "he would swear never hereafter, in word or deed," to transgress or plot against the Government. I therefore confidently correct Major Willard's three positions as follows:

1st. The parties causing his arrest will expressly assert that he was arrested for supposed complicity in the plot of the conspirators, for this reason. A [illegible] intention of the secret and treasonable society [illegible] of conspirators and expressing that knowledge in the manner he did may be legally presumed to have some connection with the same, and from the very condition of the plot, the connection must be an unlawful one.

2d. The charges I have [illegible] medium of his attorney [illegible] Quinn, he has been advised by the authorities here of the nature of his offense. If the charges are untrue it is his own fault that he was arrested. A man of his age and legal experience "certainly know" better than to make the braggart assertion he did.

Your readers will now, I hope, be convinced that the arrest was not an unnecessary one. When the citizens of Chicago learn as they will from the evidence which will be adduced in the conspiracy trials in this city, *that at the time of the proposed consummation of the plot Jesse's guerillas, with money in their pockets and arms in their hands, were en route for the scene of destruction, and that there were not in the whole city of Chicago, six hundred available troops which could be used for the defense of the city or camp*; they will hail with gratitude the courage of Maj. Burnett, for boldly arresting every man who he thought might be a traitor. [illegible] these trials are completed Chicagoans will learn that they have had no conception of the frightfully narrow escape they experienced; of the imminent danger which hovered around their homes as they peacefully and unknowingly retired to rest on the evening of the 7th of November, 1864.

HARRIE G. G.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

The Military Commission in this city, assembled this morning in the rotunda of the Court House pursuant to adjournment. All the members of the court were present, also the Judge Advocate, his associate, the accused and their counsel. The record of yesterday's session was read and approved.

The Judge Advocate informed the Court that he had received an order from Major Gen. Hooker, which he would read. The order was relating to the absence of Col. Spooner, the previous day, and requiring him to state the reasons for his absence to headquarters, and also state the authority he had for leaving the city, when ordered to attend the session of the Commission.

Col. Spooner did not know why he should be selected as a victim. The other day when Col. Murray, the President of the court, was absent, no notice was taken of the affair, but in his case an exception had been made. After some other remarks the matter dropped—the officer preferring to report in writing to Maj. Gen. Hooker.

Judge Broadhead on behalf of the accused wished to have the attention of the Court for a moment. He moved that throughout the trial the publication of the evidence in the public newspapers be prohibited.

Mr. Hervey said that the importance of the motion would readily be seen upon consideration. In cases of so serious a nature as the present, it is the practice in all courts to exclude the witnesses from the room during the examination of one of them, the reason being to prevent one from hearing what another testifies to. All this in the present case will be rendered perfectly valueless if the public prints blazon abroad every day all that had passed in the previous session. In the trial of Captain Hart this privilege was allowed, and if he remembered correctly Colonel Jackson, the associate Judge Advocate in this case, supported and obtained the passage of the prohibition and suppression on the part of the defendant.

Major Burnett replied that the ordinary status of a military court was similar to the United States Courts whose doors were always open except upon special occasions. It is true that the common usage forbids communication between the witnesses, still knowledge is not suppressed from the public. In a trial like the present for conspiracy, there should, especially, be no secrecy. One of the chief ends of the trial was the development to the people of the whole affair, so that the public could see every phase of the plot, and so that the sentence, if inflicted, should strike terror throughout every guilty mind in the land. The case was already public property. The arrests had been published in the papers everywhere, so that more notoriety could hardly be given by the publication of the evidence. The remarks concerning the possibility of witnesses reading the previous testimony, were in a sense correct, and if it pleased the Court, they could suppress the publication of the official records, but as for the prohibition of common newspaper reports, he could not see the utility of the act, as if the witnesses were so inclined, they could at night, or at the conclusion of the session of the Court, communicate all that had transpired, or all that they had testified. The publication of the facts, if correctly published, could do no injury to any one. If the accused were innocent, their innocence would be proclaimed to all men. If they were guilty, the interests of the Government and of the people demanded that full publicity should be given. Reporters will not be allowed to publish false and garbled reports, but it is better for them to have an open court, to convince the people that there is no military despotism or tyranny in their deliberations. He believed it would further the interests of the accused, especially if their protestations of innocence were correct, to have every particular fully reported.

Mr. Hervey replied that all this may be very true, but if the defendants themselves do not object, he could not see why the Government should. The request was under peculiar circumstances, under the fear that the witnesses will be of an unreliable character, and he earnestly trusted that the motion would not be disregarded. Regarding the collusion between the witnesses, the Court might pass an order binding them to silence, and punish them for its breach. If they violated it, they would be guilty of a high contempt of the Court, and the whole of their testimony might be rejected.

The Judge Advocate remarked that in the Hart Case which had been cited, the plea presented was, that the case was a private one between the government and one of its servants. Such an objection did not exist here. That single instance was the only one which had ever come under his notice.

The Court was then cleared for consultation. On its being re-opened, after nearly a quarter of an hour, the Judge Advocate announced that the plea of the defense was overruled, the Court believing that if innocent, a publicity of the testimony would be to the interest of the accused, while if they were guilty, its suppression would be prejudicial to the government.

Mr. Hervey then moved that an order be issued forbidding witnesses from reading the testimony in the newspapers, and from any communication on the subject of testimony between themselves.

Major Burnett thought it would be hardly practicable to issue such an order. Many of the witnesses he intended to use as witnesses did not know of the fact themselves, and he did not propose to tell them until he required them on the stand.

Mr. Hervey thought the order would have some effect. If a witness unknowingly and innocently violated it, nothing would be said to him, but it could operate in cases where a willful violation was apparent.

The court then retired for deliberation. They decided that the order should be issued, and that the Judge Advocate shall apply it so far as he thinks will be conducive to the interests of the government.

Major Burnett stated that he was ready with the testimony for the people. He would request all witnesses but the one he required, to leave the room. The witness whom he should first place upon the stand was John T. Shanks.

The witness, a well built, intelligent looking young man of some twenty-seven or eight years of age, then took his place on the left hand of the President of the Commission, and in the immediate vicinity of the accused and their counsel. He was sworn by the Judge Advocate and testified as follows:

THE EVIDENCE.

My name is John T. Shanks, and I reside, when at home, at Nacogdoches, Texas. For the last three years I have been a soldier in the Confederate army, which I entered in April, 1861, at Austin, Texas, under McCulloch. I enlisted for three years, though during part of that time I was a prisoner [illegible] was in the hands of the Federal authorities. Previous to my enlistment I was a merchant and stock raiser. I was captured at Buckingham, Ohio, when under Gen. John Morgan's command, on the 19th of July, 1863. After my capture, was taken to Camp Morton, where I remained till the 17th of August, when, with others, I was removed to Camp Douglas, in Chicago. When in the Confederate army I held the rank of Captain. Part of the time I commanded a company, and part of the time I was acting commissary under Gen. Price. I have been [illegible] at Camp Douglas since I was first taken there. On the 5th of December 1864, I took the oath of allegiance to the United States government. My application to do so, I had made in June at the expiration of my time of service in the Confederate army. I applied to General Hoffman through Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, commissary of Prisoners at Camp Douglas. While in camp I was treated with a few more privileges than the other prisoners. I occupied a position as clerk in the Post Surgeon's Department, and during the day was allowed to go into the garrison square, outside of the prison square. (The witness here described the relative position of the two enclosures.) I also was sometimes allowed to go into the city, in charge of a commissioned officer. The first time I was so allowed was in January last, though I was not permitted to hold any communication whatever with any citizen, until the 3rd of November. Then I was placed on honor to hold no contraband communication unless before a proper tribunal.

The first time I ever met the prisoner Morris was at his house in Chicago, on the evening of the 3d of November. I was at the time still a prisoner of war. On the evening in question I rang the bell of his house, and the door was opened by a young gentleman. He asked me my name, and called Judge Morris, who took me into the parlor, where we were joined by Mrs. Morris. I said my name was Captain Shanks, of Camp Douglas; that I had just escaped. At the time I was dressed in Confederate uniform, but wore a citizen's overcoat. I told them that I had no friends inside the Federal lines, and should want some assistance to escape from the city. Mrs. Morris assured me that they sympathized with me, and asked me if I would go to Canada or Kentucky. She advised me to try the latter place. She gave me the name of S. T. Taylor, Fourth street, Cincinnati, as a man who would help me, and then telling me that the Judge did not wish to compromise himself by what they intended to do, they would retire from the room. Both of them then left the apartment, but after a short absence Mrs. Morris returned alone and said—

The defense objected to this testimony unless Mrs. Morris could be produced in court.

The Judge Advocate—You will have all the privilege the law allows.

Judge Bartley then urged that the evidence relating to Mrs. Morris alone be rejected, as she was not on trial.

Colonel Jackson replied that in case of conspiracy the acts of others not on trial may be admitted to testify to the guilt of prisoners at the bar. They wanted to prove the acts not the words of the prisoner.

Judge Bartley wished to reply when the Judge Advocate informed him that only one speech on each side was in order.

Judge Bartley, excitedly—"Then, sir, if after so unfair an argument as the one just delivered, I am refused a reply, it will be impossible to expect impartial justice from this court."

Judge Advocate Burnett said that from the first moment Mr. Bartley entered the court in the present case until now, he has ever, by unfair innuendoes, attempted to malign the justice and dignity of the court. It ill became a man having any pretension to loyalty, to always be wishing to impugn injustice to a tribunal of men whose honor and loyalty was unquestionable, and had been proven upon the battle-field and the weary campaign. As the representative of the government he protested against these slurs cast upon the noble defenders of a bleeding people.

The Court was then cleared for deliberation. On being re-opened, the Advocate announced the decisions of the Court. First: That there shall be only two arguments on every question, viz: the points of the one side and the reply of the other. Second. That the objection to the testimony was overruled.

Witness Continued. When Mrs. Morris returned she gave me $30, and said it would not be proper for the Judge to see her give me the money, as it would compromise him. She told me to purchase a coat in place of my military jacket and leave by the evening train. The Judge then came into the room and advised me to cut the military buttons off my coat and use pins instead. He said he heartily sympathized with me, but his position prevented him from following his inclination so fully as he would like to. He also stated that there would probably be an uprising in the city before long when I might be required to return to Chicago. The prisoner however did not say anything specifically about the plot only speaking of it in general conversation. I did not see Mr. Morris again until he was arrested. The last time I saw the prisoner Daniels before his arrest was at Camp Morton, between the 19th of July and 17th of August, 1863. He was a prisoner. I had seen him before in the Confederate army in Gen. Morgan's brigade. Daniels was captured at the same time I was. I do not know where he was taken from Camp Morton as I never saw him in Camp Douglas. The next time I saw him was at McLean Barracks, where I recognized him. I have seen the prisoner, Col. Grenfell before he was arrested. He was Acting Adjutant General under Gen. Morgan in September, 1862. His headquarters were then at Stone River, near Murfreesboro. He started with Morgan on a raid in Kentucky, but disagreeing with him, left, and was appointed Inspector General of cavalry on the staff of General Price. I next saw him on the evening of the 6th of November, 1864, at the Richmond House, in Chicago. I went there to see if there were any Confederate officers in the house, and registered my name as J. Thompson. In the evening I recognized Grenfell, and told him my name, and that I had just escaped from Camp Douglas. I also told him that to escape I had forfeited a parole of honor, and accordingly was in rather a difficult position. He expressed his sympathy with me, and asked about the condition of the prisoners at Camp Douglas. I told him they were rather oppressed and were looking for assistance from outside sources. He asked the question, I think, but at [illegible] desire to know if they [illegible] I told [illegible] funds, but would [illegible] come help. [illegible] introduced by him to a man whose name was stated to be J. B. Fielding. Fielding asked me in the presence of Grenfell how many men could accomplish the escape of the prisoners at Camp Douglas? I answered that about two hundred would be sufficient. He asked me if with 250 men I could capture the artillery in the camp? I said I could. Fielding then asked me if 200 attacking men on each side of the camp could accomplish the end in view? I said most certainly; when he told me that that was the plan they had determined upon, but had not chosen a leader for the party to attack the front gate. I offered my services as that leader and was accepted. It was then told me that a simultaneous attack would be made upon the city and camp. The depots and public buildings were to be burned, the telegraph wires to be cut, and the prisoners turned loose on the city. I was next asked as to the locality of the arsenals at Camp Douglas, and also the position of the artillery at night—a section of artillery being placed after seven o'clock at night around the prisoners' square. I told them and drew this diagram (exhibiting it to the court) to represent the position of the artillery. We then agreed that Fielding and myself should meet in my room the next morning at eight o'clock. In the morning Fielding and myself had a consultation in furtherance of what had been said the evening before, regarding the conspiracy.

Mr. Asay, for the defense, objected to testimony of meetings where the defendant was not present. If such evidence was allowed he could convict every member of the court with having committed every crime forbidden by the Decalogue. He also urged that great caution should be exercised in the reception of the evidence of one of Morgan's converted robbers and freebooters, for they were no soldiers.

The Judge Advocate protested against such language. His witnesses must be protected. Regarding the objection of the counsel, he urged that greater latitude is given to the prosecution of a conspiracy case than in any other, because of the greater danger to the public. The charges did not accuse the prisoners of conspiring among themselves alone but "with others." After connecting Grenfell with any one of the conspirators in the unlawful work, the act of the one was to be regarded as the act of the other. As for the remark of the counsel regarding the character of the witness, he must say, that it ill-becomes the counsel to use the epithet "converted robber" to a man who has labored to foil the foul plots of unconverted robbers.

The Court on retiring, overruled the objection of the defense, and then adjourned.

HARRIE G. G.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 21, 1865.

Mr. Mack of Kankakee, in the Senate, and Mr. Dase of Carroll, in the House, introduced the following bill to apportion the State of Illinois into fourteen Congressional districts.

Counties.	Population.
FIRST DISTRICT.	
Chicago, N. Div.	29,988
" S. Div. except 5th ward	23,719
Chicago, W. Div.	45,770
Towns of Leyden, Jefferson, Lake View, Evanston, Niles, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumberg, Hanover, New Trier, North field, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, and N. Chicago, (now in the 15th Ward, N. Div.)	16,519
Total	135,946
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Lake	18,260
McHenry	22,089
Boone	11,678
Kane	30,058
DuPage	14,701
Winnebago	24,492
Total	121,367
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Jo Daviess	27,377
Stephenson	25,112
Carroll	11,733
Whiteside	18,740
Ogle	22,887
DeKalb	19,068
Total	126,818
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Will	29,321
Kendall	13,074
Grundy	10,379
LaSalle	48,332
Towns in Cook co—Bloom, Rich, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Worth, Palos, Lemont, Lake, Hyde Park, Lyons, Proviso, Calumet, Cicero, and South Chicago, (being the present 5th Ward	19,640
Total	120,746
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Lee	17,651
Bureau	26,426
Putnam	5,587
Marshall	13,437
Stark	9,004
Woodford	13,282
Peoria	36,600
Total	122,987
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Henry	20,661
Knox	28,663
Fulton	33,300
Tazewell	21,471
Mason	10,932
Total	115,030
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Rock Island	21,005
Mercer	15,042
Henderson	9,501
Warren	18,336
Hancock	29,061
McDonough	20,069
Schuyler	14,273
Total	127,286

Counties.	Population.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Livingston	11,638
McLean	28,7[illegible]
DeWitt	10,817
Sangamon	32,2[illegible]
Logan	14,273
Macon	13,738
Menard	9,5[illegible]
Total	121,2[illegible]
NINTH DISTRICT.	
Kankakee	15,412
Iroquois	12,325
Ford	1,974
Champaign	14,628
Vermillion	19,801
Douglas	7,140
Edgar	16,925
Coles	14,201
Moultrie	6,385
Piatt	6,127
Cumberland	8,311
Total	117,3[illegible]
TENTH DISTRICT.	
Adams	41,323
Brown	9,938
Pike	27,249
Cass	11,325
Scott	9,070
Morgan	22,112
Calhoun	5,145
Total	126,162
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Greene	16,093
Jersey	12,053
Macoupin	24,602
Montgomery	13,882
Christian	10,493
Shelby	14,605
Fayette	11,189
Effingham	7,8[illegible]
Total	120,774
TWELFTH DISTRICT.	
Madison	31,323
St. Clair	37,694
Bond	9,814
Clinton	10,941
Washington	13,731
Monroe	12,832
Total	116,274
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Clark	14,987
Crawford	11,557
Jasper	8,379
Clay	9,336
Richland	9,711
Lawrence	8,214
Wayne	12,223
Franklin	9,393
Hamilton	9,915
Jefferson	12,965
Marion	12,733
Wabash	7,313
Total	128,160
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Randolph	17,205
Perry	9,552
Jackson	9,589
Union	11,182
Alexander	4,707
Pulaski	3,943
Massac	6,213
Johnson	9,342
Williamson	12,205
Pope	6,742
Saline	9,331
Gallatin	8,064
Hardin	3,748
White	12,401
Edwards	5,4[illegible]
Total	129,829

The foregoing apportionment will be found on inspection to be fair and satisfactory to candid minds, as regards relative population, contiguity of territory, and political and social affinities. The ratio of a district is 123,240 inhabitants. The largest excess in the above apportionment is only 7,589, and the greatest deficit is but 6,000.

"FOR GOD'S SAKE SAVE THE FLAG."—On the 4th inst., at Waynesboro, Ga., the 93d Illinois and 10th Ohio regiments were ordered to charge upon the rebel works. As they advanced, brigade color bearer David Scott, of the 93d, fearing the Ohio boys would falter, rushed forward with the colors, and when near the rebel ranks was shot through the breast. He exclaimed: "I'm shot. For God's sake save the flag!" and fell dead. So fell a brave, true man. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory.

☞ A Washington correspondent tells the country that General Butler's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War was sensational. He has lifted the veil, so it is stated, and disclosed the real secrets of the failure to take Richmond, and Grant is to be summoned to Washington at once to be examined and cross-examined by a parcel of one-horse lawyers. As to lifting the veil, however, it was the capture of Fort Fisher that lifted the veil, and told why Butler did not take the fort. The reason was the same assigned by the Bowery boy for Neafie's failure to play Hamlet "like Jim Murdoch."—[*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondence says: "General Sherman had his propositions for a new movement nearly completed. The 17th Corps, under General Blair, and General Hatch's division of Foster's army, were in secure possession of the important position of Pocotaligo bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The 15th Corps would soon join them.

"General Sherman has issued an order giving notice to the farmers that they may visit Savannah, Georgia, and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida, to exchange their produce for supplies needed by their families, and guaranteeing them protection in case they or any Union citizen of Georgia are molested. Severe retaliation is to be visited on the rebels. He also encourages the people to meet together and take measures for the restoration of the State and national civil governments.

"During his stay in Savannah, Secretary Stanton promoted a number of officers who have distinguished themselves, including Gen. Kilpatrick, who was brevetted a Major General.

"Mr. Draper was superintending the shipment of the captured cotton. Several vessels were already loaded with it, and when a sufficient number were in readiness to sail, they would be dispatched northward under a strong gunboat convoy. Two or three unsuccessful incendiary attempts to destroy portions of the immense stores of the valuable staple had been made.

"President Lincoln had issued an order opening the Savannah Post office to regular business."

The *World's* Port Royal correspondent of the 17th says: "Ere this letter reaches New York Sherman's grand army will be on the move, and we will soon hear of the stars and stripes floating over more conquered rebel cities.

"A brother of General Hardee and others having made claim to the cotton in Savannah, General Sherman gave them a written reply, in which he said the cotton ought to go into the hands of the General Government, which he said could never be indemnified for the blood and treasure required to reclaim possession of Savannah. This was his opinion. Still they might go to Washington and try to have the decision reversed."

The New York *Times'* Savannah correspondent of the 17th says: "At this writing the left wing of Sherman's army is moving from Savannah on a line which the enemy may possibly ascertain for himself. It is thought the rebels will make a stand at Asheps, thirty miles south of Charleston, and then fall back on that city." They have not the men nor the stamina to stand against Sherman's magnificent army."

FROM MISSOURI.

Additional Action of the Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—The State Constitutional Convention passed yesterday, in committee of the whole, by a nearly unanimous vote, the fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the Bill of Rights, reading as follows:

"4th. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people, all government of right originates from the people, and is founded upon their will only, and instituted for the good of the whole.

"6th. That this State shall ever remain member of the American Union, and that all attempts from whatever source, [illegible] to dissolve said Union, or sever said nation, ought to be restricted, with the whole power of the State.

"7th. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of this State in contravention thereof can have any binding force."

An ordinance has been introduced confiscating the property of rebels engaged in overt acts, and asking Congress to release the claims of the United States to confiscate rebel property to the State of Missouri.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Steamer Disaster on the Mississippi—The Iron-clad Indianola Raised—Steamer Robbed and Burned by Guerillas.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 21.—By the George Cromwell, from New Orleans the 14th, we learn that on the 7th the transport John Raine collided with the John H. Dickey from White River, bound for New Orleans, having on board the [illegible] New York and a portion of the 20th Iowa volunteers, with a number of horses and mules. Three of the 20th Iowa were wounded—names not given—and a number of the New York regiment [illegible]. The Indianola has been raised and towed to New Orleans, [illegible] will be repaired. [illegible] Venango has been captured and burned by guerillas at Pitchin's Point. After robbing the boat of $60,000 in greenbacks, they took the Captain, crew and passengers ashore as prisoners, and burned the boat. The Venango had 100 bales of cotton.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The *Herald's* Nassau correspondent, 18th, says: The utmost activity prevailed in the Anglo-rebel-blockade-running fleet plying between Wilmington and Charleston and Nassau. Cotton, valued at $3,500,000, he states, had been landed at Nassau from the above named Southern ports within ten days.

A large number of British trading vessels had sailed from Liverpool, London and the Clyde, laden with supplies for the rebels. Two blockade-runners cleared for Wilmington at Nassau on the 14th instant. They have probably discovered before now, on arriving in New Inlet, that a change has taken place in the position of affairs there, and that they move just in time to fall into the hands of the national forces.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, January 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Mack introduced a bill creating a Board of Directors of the State Illinois Sanitary Commission, the Governor to appoint the same.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS—Mr. Allen, to remove the county seat of DeKalb county.

Mr. Reilly called up his resolution about the Gold bill, and made a written speech; on motion of Mr. Ward, the consideration of the resolution was postponed.

A number of House bills were taken up and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Ward introduced the General Appropriation bills. The same, to amend the charter of the Lake Avenue Company.

A protest from the Mayor of Chicago against the Chicago River Commissioners was read.

Mr. Lindsay moved to postpone the discussion of the resolution relative to the slavery amendment to Monday. Carried.

Adjourned to Monday.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Jan. 21.—In the House, this morning, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Thomas, Pinckney, Dunn, Fincher, Strong, Morrill and Webb, a Committee on the Industrial College.

Resolutions instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to erect a monument to the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, passed unanimously.

A resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making substitute brokerage a penal offense was passed.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution providing for the State giving $100 bounty to volunteers, but there not being a quorum present, and the copperheads being determined to demand the yeas and nays, he withdrew it.

Mr. Dolton presented a bill to Incorporate the Packers' and Provision Dealers' Insurance Company of Chicago; referred. Also a bill incorporating railroad companies, referred.

Mr. Flint—to incorporate the city of Dunlieth; also to amend the city of Galena charter; and to change time of holding courts in Kendall county.

Mr. Spink—To amend the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company's charter.

Mr. Randall, to enable the citizens of DeKalb county to move the seat of justice to DeKalb.

Mr. Joslyn, to incorporate the Elgin Manufacturing Company.

Adjourned until Monday.

The Blair Mission.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 21.—The *Times'* Washington special says: "The Cabinet was in session several hours, it is supposed on Blair's mission to Richmond.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

The Money market remains quiet and unchanged. The demand for Money is comparatively light, but the bankers are unwilling to discount, except for legitimate business transactions. They have no confidence whatever in ruling prices, and they rigidly refuse to encourage speculation. The bank rate of discount is nominal at 10 ℘ cent ℘ annum, but on the street 2@3 ℘ cent ℘ month is freely paid by needy borrowers.

The slight rally in gold yesterday evening and this morning caused a firmer feeling in the produce markets, but this was caused mainly by a more active demand by short-sellers. Operators who have unloaded seem to be very unwilling to buy, and freely express the opinion that this is but the "beginning of the end." In the afternoon, when the closing quotations of gold came in with a decline, the advance gained in the morning was entirely lost.

Eastern Exchange is reported in a few quarters easier, but at the leading banks there was no change—the buying rates being ¼ discount to par, and the selling rate ⅛ premium. The banks generally paid par for all that was offered.

Gold opened in New York at 206¼, but gradually fell, and closed at 4:45 p. m. at 197½. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

10:30	206½	1:30	204½
10:40	204½	2:30	203½
10:45	203	3:30	200½
12:00	204	4:45	197½

Here the market on the street opened at 205½@206, sold on the Stock Exchange at 205, and closed weak and nominal at 197@200.

Silver opened at 198 and sold down to 190, closing with downward tendency.

Government Bonds were quiet and steady at New York rates.

—At Cincinnati Quartermaster's vouchers are selling at 7c off for January dates.

—The New York *Evening Post* reports money market as follows:

"The loan market is easy and quiet at 7 per cent. There is little apprehension at present of any stringency, for the flow of currency now sets steadily towards this city from the West, so that currency is abundant, while of capital the supply seeking temporary investment is still accumulating. Commercial paper is rather less active, at 7@9 per cent."

—The 717 National Banks now organized have an aggregate capital of $153,732,506. The currency of these banks amounts to $80,409,920, of which $2,001,400 was issued last week.

—The Boston exports for last week were $441,415, against $571,455.50 for the corresponding week in 1864. The imports were $281,696, against $411,691 last year.

—The *United States Mail*, the official paper of the Post Office Department, says that "Postmasters are obliged to receive all treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they be, provided one-twentieth part thereof be not missing and fractional currency, if one-tenth part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned as occasion requires to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new."

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 16th, and since the beginning of the year:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$3,131,189	$2,871,565	$4,064,305
Prev. reported	6,002,559	4,390,653	4,509,544
Since Jan. 1	$9,133,748	$7,262,218	$8,568,849

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

MORNING SESSION—JAN. 21.

There was a fair attendance of members, and although the transactions were comparatively light, considerable interest was manifested, particularly in Bank Stocks, Gold, and Cook County Bonds. Although it was half-past 10 o'clock before the call of Stocks was made, the business was all transacted, and the board adjourned at 10:40, thus giving members of the Board of Trade plenty of time to attend to their other business.

The following table shows the bids and offers of Stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¼	
" 6s, 5-20s	107¼	108
" 6s, 10-40s	201	202
" 7-30s, old	110	
" 7-30s, new (with interest)	99½	99¾
One Year Treasury Notes	102	
Cook County Sixes	98	
" " Scrip old	98½	99¼
" " Scrip new	98	
Illinois Central Railroad	110	
Chicago City R. W., S. D.	95	100
First National Bank Stock	135	
Second " " "	par	
Third " " "	par	
Fourth " " "	par	
Union " " "	110	
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	112	
Chamber of Commerce Stock	90	
American Gold	205	

The following are the sales made at the morning session:

5,000 Cook County sixes, at	95
5 shares Chamber of Commerce, at	90
1,000 American gold cash, at	2.05
1,000 American gold cash, at	2.05
500 American gold cash, at	2.05

EVENING SESSION—JAN. 21.

Owing to the decline in gold and the excitement in produce, the evening session did not commence till nearly 8 o'clock, and before the call was through there was a good attendance and considerable spirit manifested. The following are the bids and offers:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	108	108
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	101	102
U. S. 7-30s, new	99½	99¾
U. S. 1 year Int. Notes, 1 yr.		102
U. S. 1 year Int. Notes, 2 yr.	100½	101
Illinois 6s, war loan	98	100
Cook county 6s		97
Cook county scrip, old	98	98½
Chicago City 7s	101	
Illinois Central	103	
Chicago City R. W. S. D.		100
1st National Bank	135	
2d National Bank	125	
5th National Bank	101	
Mechanics National Bank	100	
Merchants National Bank	100	
Union National Bank	100	
Merchants Sav. L. & Trust	117	
Equitable Ins. Co.	50	55
Garden City Ins. Co., full paid	103	
Union Ins. & Trust Co.		110
Mercantile Ins. Co.	60	70
Chicago City G. L. & Coke Co.	125	
People's Gas Co.		90
Chamber of Commerce	87	90
American Gold	195	196
American Silver	188	189

The sales made at the evening session were as follows:

3,500 U. S. 6s coupon at	108
10 shares Garden City, at	103
1,000 American Gold, seller three, at	195
1,000 do do do	195
500 do do do	195
20,000 New York Exchange, at [illegible] per M prem.	

Concerning the 10 shares of Garden City Insurance stock, there was some misunderstanding between buyer and seller as to whether or not it was full paid, but the parties agreed to settle privately.

After business was concluded, a very laudable effort was made to get a motion carried to hold only one session on Saturdays, but it was lost.

It was resolved, however, that the morning session hereafter commence at half-past ten o'clock instead of ten.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, Jan. 21st, 1865, received by P. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 24 Clark street:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumb'd Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6s of 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. gtd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—1st Board firm. No 2d Board Saturday.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The Second National Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the 7 30 Loan at par and accrued interest. This loan is open for investment in any sums—the notes being issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1000, and are convertible at the expiration of three years from 15th August, 1864, into 5-20 gold bearing six per cent bonds. A commission of ¼ per cent is allowed to Banks and Bankers, and notes forwarded by express free of charge.

This Bank also deals in other U. S. Securities [illegible]

J. A. ELLIS, President.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce and provisions during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	2,892	550
Wheat	20,000	
Corn	13,065	3,270
Oats	40,526	20,496
Rye	2,120	
Barley	1,300	
Grass Seed	43,792	113,058
Flax Seed	3,000	
Broom Corn	17,195	36,483
Cured Meats	116,470	195,684
Beef		75
Pork	88	1,399
Lard	95,000	234,930
Tallow	5,650	19,470
Butter	11,970	4,310
Dressed Hogs	2,973	2,241
Live Hogs	2,143	337
Cattle	1,118	384
Hides	53,075	123,501
Highwines	159	271
Wool	6,910	34,741
Lumber	43,000	326,000
Shingles		316,000
Lath		104,000
Salt, brls		485

The attendance on 'Change to-day was good, and the markets were steadier. The feeling was generally towards lower prices, but there was an absence of anything like a panic. Both buyers and sellers have evidently come to the conclusion that the time for extremely high prices has gone by, and that as the armies surround the rebels, gold and all other values will decline.

The Provision market showed considerably more life than yesterday, but after the discouraging dispatches from New York were read, it closed dull and heavy. There was considerable inquiry for prime mess Pork, and we note sales of 1,800 brls at $30.50@31.50—the market closing weak at $31.00. Mess Pork was excessively dull, with sellers of good brands at $35.00@36.00, and a limited demand at $34.00. A lot of 150 brls extra heavy mess Pork was sold, at $37.00, but this was no criterion of the market for Mess Pork. Bulk Meats were almost wholly neglected. Sweet pickled Hams were in fair demand, and the market was dull at 16½@17c, at which range we note sales of 400 trcs. Lard was dull, and the only sales reported comprised small lots of choice kettle at 21c. Yellow Grease was sold at 15c.

Dressed Hogs were in fair supply, but the market ruled dull and fully 25c lower, with sales at a range of 13½@14c—chiefly at 13½@13¾c, dividing on 200 lbs. The supply of Dressed Hogs is augmented considerably by the slaughtering and dressing of Live Hogs by drovers in the city.

Highwines were in very limited demand, and the market was dull and 3c per gallon lower, with only 250 brls at $2.16@2.17, immediate delivery, and $2.21, buyer thirty days.

There was nothing of any moment done in Flour, and the market was dull and nominally unchanged. About 300 brls changed hands at $9.00 for Red Winter and $8.00 for choice spring extra.

Wheat opened at $1.48¼ for No. 1 spring, on the curbstone just before change—an advance of 4½c on the closing prices of yesterday,—but after the receipt of the first dispatch, receded to $1.46½. Subsequently it crawled up a little and after the receipt of the second dispatch, touched $1.48—closing quiet with buyers at $1.47½. About 160,000 bu changed hands at $1.50 for Chicago extra and $1.46½@$1.48½ for No. 1 spring—closing with buyers at $1.47¼ and sellers at $1.48. The inquiry was mainly on account of the "short" interest.

Corn was quiet and fully 1c lower, with sales of 14,000 bu Rejected at 79@81c in store and on track, and 82½@85c delivered—closing at the inside figure.

Oats were dull and somewhat easier, with sales of 86,000 bu at 61½@62½c—closing quiet.

Rye was dull and ½c lower, with sales of No. 1 in store at $1.03, and $1.05@1.06 delivered.

Barley was quiet, with sales of 1,000 bu new No. 2 at $1.20 on North Side.

Coffee is quiet and inactive at the decline noted yesterday. Good Rio was offered on the street this morning at 46c, without attracting buyers. Sugars are unchanged.

Carbon Oil is steady at 92½c by the car load, and 95c by the barrel. A typographical error occurred in our report yesterday. It should have been 92c instead of 98c.

Seeds are more active, and we note liberal sales at 4.75@5.10 for Timothy; 13.00@13.25 for Clover, and 2.80@3.00 for Flax.

Dried Apples are in active demand and firm with liberal sales, at 15c in brls and 14¼ in bags. The stock is light.

LATER.

Owing to the decline of gold in the afternoon the general markets were again panic-stricken, and prices fell very materially. No. 1 Spring was sold as low as $1.40, and closed unsettled and weak. Mess Pork was freely offered, and 1,000 brls were sold at $34.00, warranted good brands. Prime Mess Pork was very dull, and 700 brls were sold at $30.00. Highwines were neglected and nominal at $2.16.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

The fall in gold during the past three days has caused a decline in staple goods of 1½@2c ℘ yard. Our wholesale houses are now selling Standard Brown Sheetings at 40c, Merrimac Prints at 39c, Spragues Prints at 38c, York Denims at 75c, Haymaker do at 60c, and Delaines at 42c. There is an absence of any panic either here or at the East. The light stocks of goods prevent this; but as cotton and gold fall, goods must necessarily become easier in price.

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.

Receipts and Shipments of Hogs for Two Seasons—Approximate Packing to Date.

The receipts of Hogs during the week ending to-day (January 21) amount to 10,748 live and 15,190 dressed—total 25,938, against a total last week of 45,139, and a total in the corresponding week last year of 88,035.

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the commencement of the season to date:

RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 14, FOR TWO YEARS.

W'k end'g	1864-5. Live Hogs.	1864-5. D. Hogs.	1863-4. Live Hogs.	1863-4. D. Hogs.
October 8	10,031	....	22,792	....
15	5,009	....	34,119	....
22	29,135	....	31,819	....
29	32,231	....	49,622	....
Nov. 5	32,484	....	62,810	185
12	30,472	....	41,049	42
19	33,708	26	76,842	1,083
26	35,698	985	98,[illegible]	889
Dec. 3	35,047	2,171	103,301	[illegible]
10	32,689	8,698	94,831	17,776
17	37,469	1,290	85,468	17,822
24	16,[illegible]	19,806	58,566	10,447
31	30,919	20,993	54,355	38,452
Jan. 7	26,[illegible]	20,033	50,203	19,035
14	20,[illegible]	15,953	16,496	[illegible]
21	24,474?	23,474	17,994	42,257
28?	10,747	15,190	37,441	60,594
	881,079	144,182	2,[illegible]	217,629
Add Dressed	144,182		217,629	
Total	1,025,2[illegible]		1,147,760	

The shipments during the week ending to-day, amount to 6,695 live, and 11,341 dressed—total 18,036. The following table shows the shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs from October 1st to date:

SHIPMENT OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 14.

Week Ending	1864-5. Live.	1864-5. Drs'd.	1863-4. Live.	1863-4. Drs'd.
October 8	9,739	....	23,399	....
15	15,303	....	26,381	....
22	18,818	....	26,988	....
29	17,232	....	22,547	....
Nov. 5	22,[illegible]	....	17,197	....
12	17,[illegible]	....	14,089	1,328
19	12,976	....	14,132	1,328
26	20,900	224	26,391	1,328
Dec. 3	20,800	....	15,672	2,049
10	18,750	....	14,850	3,191
17	8,582	4,075	14,321	1,828
24	12,521	10,906	14,306	3,189
31	5,780	11,092	3,208	8,323
Jan. 7	5,867	1,319	12,413	6,387
14	6,695	11,341	13,[illegible]	21,597
				29,387
	251,043	42,069	305,889	78,873
Add Dressed	42,069		78,873	
Total	293,112		385,272	

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance will give an approximate idea of the packing up to date:

Total receipts to date	1,025,252
Total shipments to date	293,112
Total left in packers' hands	732,140

According to the same process of calculation, the packing for the corresponding time last season was 802,488 head—about 70,000 more than this season.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21st, 1865.

The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up as follows, viz: Dressed, 15,190, live, 10,748; total 25,938. For the corresponding period last year, dressed, 60,422, live, 28,000, total 88,[illegible]. For the past 24 hours, dressed, 2,973, live, 2,143, against in 1864, dressed, 9,197 live, 2,185. The number of Hogs now being marketed is so limited that the shippers can barely keep themselves supplied, and the packers have all closed up. Their returns of packing come in but slowly, still we hope by next week to be able to give the final summary. From present appearances we think the packers' returns will show a falling off from last year of 100,000, and probably 150,000 head. [illegible] packers return a heavier average than last year, but with most of them the average is less. Owing to the [illegible] market for hogs has not declined materially, but for all hog products it has been thoroughly demoralized. Outside operators seem to think that the return of peace instead of adding largely to the [illegible] of pork, and lard [illegible] forcing off the [illegible] by each at any sacrifice. Most of these lots have been bought up and the trade is now in the hands of the legitimate operators and in a more healthy condition. In the present condition of [illegible] it is futile for us to comment on the probable future of the market. The final returns from the Northwestern points will indicate more clearly the prospective course of the market than any opinions we could advance on the subject. We shall endeavor to arrive as closely as possible at the stock of barreled meats about [illegible].

[illegible]

HENRY MILWARD & Co.

New York Provision Market.

[From the Shipping List, 18th.]

The Pork market has declined [illegible] since our last, both for immediate and future delivery. It is now a generally well ascertained fact that the Hog crop will be short; but at the same time there is a doubt in the minds of well-informed men in the trade if the present inflated prices can be sustained. [illegible]

[illegible]

New Orleans Markets—Jan. 14.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 17 hhds sugar and 300 brls molasses, all from the upper coast. There is a decided disposition to purchase, and the supplies are readily taken as placed on the market, at full prices. The sales this morning comprise 13 hhds prime sugar at 23½c ℘ lb, and 250 brls molasses at $1.15 for common and $1.25 ℘ gallon for prime.

WESTERN PRODUCE—A steamer arrived from the West last night, with 1,200 brls flour, and other produce. About half of the flour is for forwarding to the East. The produce market was at a stand-still this forenoon, and the only sales were 200 sacks Louisiana yellow corn at $1.25 ℘ bu. A large lot of poultry on the landing, is selling at $9.00 for chickens, $12.00 for turkeys, and $15.00 ℘ dozen for geese. A lot of poor cabbages sold at $43.00 ℘ hundred.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending, Jan. 21, 1865.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since October 1, 1864:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Jan. 21	4,694	10,748
Week ending Jan. 14	4,245	22,965
Week ending Jan. 7	[illegible]	27,795
Week ending Dec. 31	[illegible]	21,451
Week ending Dec. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Dec. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Dec. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Dec. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Nov. 26	[illegible]	50,604
Week ending Nov. 19	[illegible]	48,776
Week ending Nov. 12	[illegible]	63,959
Week ending Nov. 5	[illegible]	46,863
Week ending Oct. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 22	[illegible]	29,[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rates of freight for Live Stock East, were on the 14th Dec., 1864, as follows:

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cars.	Hogs ℘ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent and Mich. S., large cars	$70.00	45c
Cars of 210	65.00	45c
Michigan Central, small cars	60.00	45c
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$130.00	73c
Cars of 210 feet	118.00	73c
Mich. Cent. small cars	105.00	73c
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	120.00	73c
TO PITTSBURG.		
Pitts., Ft W. & C. cars of 224 feet	$115.00	73c
Mich. Southern, large cars of 224 feet	120.00	73c
[illegible]	104.00	73c

Rates to Dunkirk $5.00 ℘ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] 10c less than to Buffalo, when shipped by [illegible] rail.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 10,748. This is 11,917 less than were received last week, and 16,668 less than the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

	Receipts.
Sunday and Monday	1,771
Tuesday	1,307
Wednesday	1,103
Thursday	2,310
Friday	1,314
Saturday	2,113
Total	10,74[8]

The week just closing has been par excellence, one of the hardest for the drovers seen this season. There has been quite a stringency in the money market, gold has fallen 13@15 per cent. and provisions have sustained a similar decline. The packers have shut up their houses, and the shippers have done little owing to the blockade at Buffalo and the Bridge, and the uncertain state of monetary affairs. Although the receipts have been extremely light for the season, they have been above the demand, and consignees and owners have been obliged to send their Hogs to the slaughter houses, and have them dressed, so as to effect sales. On the week we note a decline of fully 25c per 100 lbs—the market closing dull.

The following are the closing quotations this evening, compared with those of a week ago:

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	$11.25@12.25	$11.50@12.50
Medium to prime do	10.50@11.00	10.75@11.25
Light and common do	10.00@10.25	10.00@10.50

TO-DAY.—There has been no improvement to-day over yesterday's market. The blockade of the Eastern roads and the absence of the packers has left the market almost bare of buyers, and holders of hogs have to make great concessions to get rid of them. There are but few left over.

We note the following sales.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Buyers.	Sellers.	No.	Avg.	Price.
Cooley	Phillips	134	283	$11.40
Adams	Tobey	111	237	11.25
Gregory	Phillips	107	230	11.75
Adams	do	92	214	11.25
Strader	Killenger	44	277	12.00
Fay	Webb	57	290	11.25
Kenyon	Phillips	53	202	12.25
Gridley	Webb	71	177	10.00
do	do	108	226	11.00
Bentley	Huntley	51	178	11.50
do	do	60	250	11.50

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, amount according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, to 4,694 head.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

DAILY RECEIPTS.

Sunday, and Monday	701
Tuesday	177
Wednesday	405
Thursday	651
Friday	1,584
Saturday	1,115
Total	4,694
Last week	4,245
Increase this week	449

Notwithstanding that the receipts for the week ending to-day, exceed those of last week by some 449 head, the offerings of real good shipping have been very light. The most of the receipts consisted of coarse oxen, thin steers and "sich," which sometime ago would have brought a ready sale. The government inspectors are now more rigid in their examination of stock, and quite a large number have been thrown out, much so the pecuniary loss of the contractors. This coarse class of stock has necessarily ruled dull, and fully 50c lower—in some instances even a decline of 75c was submitted to. There has not been much done by shippers. They are generally unwilling to pay the outside prices, and the holders have consequently shipped through on their own account. There is some inquiry for good fat Cows, for city consumption and to fill beef contracts for Camp Douglas. However, taken as a whole, the market has been rather an unfavorable one for the drovers.

The following are the closing prices:

Prime to Extra (nominal)	$7.75@8.00
Good to Prime	6.25@7.25
Medium qualities	4.00@5.50
Coarse Oxen, Thin Steers, &c	3.00@3.50
Fat Cows	4.50@6.00

TO-DAY.—The market to-day was quite dull for coarse Cattle, with a fair demand for prime stock, very little of which, however, was in the market, and prices on the whole were a shade below those of yesterday. Take it all together, the market has closed for the week decidedly flat.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Mallory	Phillips	17	1070	$5.75
Adams	Kelley	19	932	4.65
Strahorn	White & Otis	141	1200	7.25
Oliver	do	16	1350	8.00
Fry & Co	Webb	29	1278	7.00
Fay	Morgan	10	985	4.50
Strahorn	Frank	12	986	4.00
W. & Mallory	Zeigler	36	1238	....
Castabottz	Smith	16	1080	5.00
Thompson	Zeigler	31	1435	5.50
[illegible]	Dykeman	18	820	....
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	1224	5.00
Thompson	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roadner	Roades	50	1180	p. t.
Adams	Zeigler	25	865	5.00
do	do	65	1150	5.00
do	Kelly	20	1335	6.25
do	Zeigler	13	1120	4.80
do	do	34	1000	5.25
do	Smith	30	1050	5.50
do	Kelly	16	1080	5.25
Thompson	Zeigler	24	786	4.25

SHEEP—Were quiet, and a shade lower. The sales were:

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price
Gregory	Cook	157	105	7.75
do	Biersdorf	222	105	7.75

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1865.

FREIGHTS—scarce, but rates are unchanged. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	$1.60	$3.20	$1.90
To Boston, all rail	1.65	3.30	2.00
To Buffalo, all rail	85	1.70	1.00
To Philadelphia all rail	1.55	3.10	1.80
To Baltimore all rail	1.55	3.10	1.80

FLOUR—Received 2,892 brls; shipped 550. Market dull. Sales were: 150 brls Red Winter at $9.00; 100 brls Fulton county spring extra at $8.00; 100 brls do not named at $8.00.

WHEAT.—Received, 20,000 bu; shipped none. Market quiet and 3@4c better than at the close of 'Change yesterday. The inquiry was on account of the "short" interest. Sales were: SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—1,600 bu Chicago Extra at $1.50; 10,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.48¼; 18,000 bu do at $1.48; 32,000 bu do at $1.47¾; 74,000 bu do at $1.47; 1,000 bu do at $1.46¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.46½—closing with sellers at $1.48 and buyers at $1.47½ for No 1 Spring.

CORN—Received 13,065 bu; shipped 3,270 bu. Market 1c lower. Sales were: 1,800 bu rejected Corn at 85 del; 800 bu do at 83½ del; 1,800 bu do at 83 del; 400 bu do at 82½ del; 400 bu do at 81c on t; 800 bu do at 80½ on t; 3,200 bu do at 80 on t; 3,100 bu do at 80 in store; 800 bu do at 79½ in store; 900 bu do at 79 in store.

OATS—Received 40,526 bu; shipped 20,496 bu; market dull and easier. Sales were: 11,200 bu No. 1 Oats at 62½; 6,000 bu do at 62¼; 32,000 bu do at 62; 17,000 bu do at 61½—closing quiet.

RYE—Received 2,120; shipped, none. Market quiet and ½c lower. Sales were: 400 bu No 1 Rye at 1.06 del; 400 bu do at 1.05 del; 1,000 bu do at 1.03 in store.

BARLEY—Received, 1,300 bu; shipped, none. Market dull. Sales were: 1,000 bu new No 2 (North Side) at $1.20 in store.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.30@4.35 ℘ gal.

BEANS—Are steady. Sales were, 36 bags at $2.15; 8 brls and 5 bags at $2.12½; 15 bags at $2.10.

BUTTER—Market stagnant with no demand but for city trade. Supply good. We quote:

Extra Roll	@35 c
Prime Firkin	30 @32 c
Common do	25 @30 c

Sales 5,000 lbs roll butter at 30c; 6 firkins at 30. 7 firkins do at 29; 6 firkins do at 25c.

BROOM CORN—Quiet. Holders firm at $275.00@300.00 for fair to good, while choice lots are held at $325.00@340.00.

BAGGING—The market continues steady with an active demand. Prices unchanged. We quote:

Monitor, 2 bu, seamless, ℘ 100	$100.00
Chicago, A, 2 bu, seamless, ℘ 100	80.00
Waverly, A, 2 bu, seamless, ℘ 100	100.00
Manchester Linen, ℘ 100	85.00
Hampden, E, 2 bu, seamless, ℘ 100	70.00
Western Prairie, 2 bu, sewed linen, ℘ 100	70.00
Longwood, A, 2 bu, sewed linen, ℘ 100	85.00
Corn Exchange, A, sewed linen, ℘ 100	75.00
Garden City, A, sewed linen, ℘ 100	70.00
Excelsior, A, sewed linen, ℘ 100	85.00
Burlaps, 4 bu, ℘ 100	34.00@35.00
Gunny Bags, 4 bu, ℘ 100	60.00
Gunny Bags, 2 bu, ℘ 100	45.00
Paper Flour Sacks, ½ brl, ℘ 100	8.50
Paper Flour Sacks, ¼ brl, ℘ 100	4.00
Cotton Flour Sacks half brl	.60
" " " quarter brl	.35

Sales 5,000 new burlaps at 55c.

CRANBERRIES—Very few in market, and but little doing. They are held at $9.25@9.50 per brl.

COAL—In fair demand. The country trade is somewhat limited, on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	$16.00
do Ormsby	16.00
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	16.00
do Mineral Ridge	16.00
do Willow Bank	16.00
Tunnel	13.00
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawana, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	10.00@12.00
Third vein Peru	11.00@12.00

CHEESE—Is in good demand with a fair supply. We note an advance of 1c on Western Reserve. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—Is quiet at the decline noted yesterday. Good Rio was offered on the street this morning at 46c. We quote:

Java, ℘ lb	40 @41 c
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	46 @47 c

CIDER—In fair demand at a range of $9.50@12.00 per brl.

EGGS—There is no demand except for the city trade, with a large supply. Prices are nominal at 3[illegible] ℘ per doz.

FISH—Are firm at previous quotations, with an active demand. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1 hf brl; Whitefish, No. 2 hf brl; Whitefish, No. 3 hf brl; Trout, No. 1 hf brl; Trout, No. 2 hf brl; Mackerel, No. 1 hf brl; Mackerel, No. 1 kit; Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new; Mackerel, extra [illegible]; Mackerel, extra [illegible] kit; Mackerel, No. 1 [illegible]; Mackerel, family [illegible]; Codfish, George's [illegible]; Codfish, Grand Bank [illegible]; Herring, No. 1 [illegible]; Herring, [illegible]; Halibut, ℘ lb; Oysters, Cove, ℘ doz; Oysters, 2d quality; Lobsters, ℘ doz, 2 lb cans; Lobsters, ℘ doz, 1 lb cans; Salmon, ℘ brl; Salmon, ℘ hf brl; Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb — [prices illegible]

FRUITS—Green are sought after [illegible] demand. Dried Apples [illegible] are firm. The receipts [illegible] rather large, but [illegible] market [illegible]. Fruits are scarce [illegible]. We quote: Chestnuts dull [illegible].

Green Apples, [illegible] at retail; Green Apples, [illegible] at retail, [illegible]; Green Apples ℘ box; Lemons, [illegible]; Chestnuts, [illegible] ℘ brl; Oranges, [illegible]; Dried Apples, in brls; Dried Apples in bags; Dried [illegible] in bags; Blackberries, ℘ lb; Raspberries, [illegible]; Peaches, [illegible] ℘ lb; Cherries, [illegible] — FOREIGN FRUITS: Raisins, layers, ℘ box old; Raisins, layers, ℘ box new; Raisins, M. R.'s, per box old; Raisins, M. R.'s, per box new; Currants, ℘ lb; Figs, Smyrna, ℘ lb; Almonds, soft, ℘ lb; Almonds, hard, ℘ lb; Prunes, Turkish, ℘ lb; Pears, Bohemian, ℘ lb; Sardines, halves; Sardines, quarters — [prices illegible]

Sales to-day: 501 brls prime Ohio Dried Apples, [illegible] at 15c, and 225 bags do at 14¼c, and 185 bags do at 14¼c.

GREASE—Dull. Sales to-day were [illegible] low at 15c. We quote: White Grease; Yellow Grease; Brown Grease — [prices illegible]

HIGHWINES—Dull and declined [illegible] Sales, 200 brls at $2.17; 50 brls, buyer [illegible] at 2.21. 50 brls "spot" at 2.16.

DRESSED HOGS—Received 2,973 lbs [illegible] and fully 25c lower. Sales were: [illegible]

HIDES—Received, 53,075 lbs; shipped [illegible] The market is very unsettled, with a downward tendency. There is no change however from [illegible] prices We quote: Green Country, trimmed; Green, part cured, trimmed; Green Salted, trimmed; Dry Salted, trimmed; Dry Flint, trimmed; Kip, Green Salted, trimmed; Calf, Green Salted, trimmed; Murrain Kips; Deacon Skins — [prices illegible]

Sales to-day 100 Green Salted at [illegible].

HAY—Is quiet with no shipping demand [illegible] are unchanged. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES. Timothy, roller and beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose.

RETAIL PRICES. Timothy, roller and beater pressed; Timothy, loose pressed; Timothy, loose; Prairie, roller and beater pressed; Prairie, loose pressed; Prairie, loose — [prices illegible]

LEATHER—Is unchanged but owing to the unsettled state of gold transactions we [illegible] quote at present:

Harness ℘ lb 44@46; Line ℘ lb 48@50; Kip, m'd, ℘ lb 1.15@1.25; Kip, h'vy, ℘ lb 85@1.00; Calf ℘ lb 1.75@2.00; Upper ℘ ft 30@33. OAK. Slaughter Sole, h'vy 58@60; do do med 56@58; do do light 56@58; Harness ℘ lb 48@52; Upper [illegible]; Kip, No. 1 light and medium 1.25@1.50; Kip, No. 1 heavy 85@1.00; Calf, extra 2.00@2.50; French Kip, 1st choice 2.25@2.50; French Calf, [illegible] 3.25@3.50; Collar ℘ ft [illegible]; Slaughter sole [illegible]; Buenos Ayres [illegible]; Orinoco sole [illegible]; Orinoco good damaged [illegible]; French Calf [illegible]; French Calf, Lemoines [illegible]; Linings, ℘ doz [illegible]; Roans, ℘ doz [illegible].

LUMBER—Received, 43,000 ft lumber [illegible] ft Lumber, 316,000 Shingles and [illegible]. There is little change to note in the market [illegible] are a little firmer in their views. The [illegible] continues good, but want of cars for shipment [illegible] the country trade. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℘ M; Second Clear Boards, ℘ M; Third Clear Boards, ℘ M; First Clear Plank, ℘ M; Second Clear Plank, ℘ M; Third Clear Plank, ℘ M; Stock Boards; Box or Select Boards; Common Boards; Fencing; Cull Boards; First Clear Flooring, rough; Second Clear Flooring, rough; Common Flooring, rough; Siding, Clear Dressed; Second Clear; Long Joists; Short Joists and Scantling; Shaved Shingles, A, ℘ M; Shaved Shingles, No 1; Shaved Shingles, Star; Cedar Shingles; Sawed Shingles, A; Sawed Shingles, No 1; Sawed Shingles, B No 1; Lath, ℘ 1,000 pcs; Posts, ℘ 1,000; Pickets — [prices illegible]

OILS—Are quiet and unsettled, but [illegible] material change in prices. We continue to quote: Linseed Oil, raw, round lots 1.57; Linseed Oil, boiled 1.62; Olive Oil, per gal 3.75; Whale Oil, W. B. 1.75; Bank Oil 1.40; Lard Oil, pure leaf 1.40; Machine Oil 1.75; Sperm Oil [illegible]; Mecca Oil [illegible]; Neatsfoot Oil 1.50; Castor Oil 1.90; Whitefish Oil [illegible].

POULTRY—In light demand, prices [illegible] We quote: Chickens, dressed ℘ doz; Ducks, dressed ℘ doz; Turkeys, dressed ℘ lb.

POTATOES—In light supply, with a [illegible] demand, prices have advanced. We quote: Choice Potatoes, ℘ bu; Common Potatoes, ℘ bu; Choice Potatoes, ℘ brl.

PROVISIONS—The market to-day was [illegible] active and firmer, but after the receipt of the [illegible] dispatches it closed dull and weak.

Mess Pork—In very limited demand [illegible] Sales 150 brls extra heavy Mess Pork (from [illegible] Hogs—warranted only 11 pieces to the barrel [illegible] rows in each barrel) at $37.00. Good [illegible] Pork offered at $35.00@36.00—buyers at $34.00.

Prime Mess Pork—In more active demand [illegible] firmer. Sales to-day were: [illegible] brls Prime Mess Pork at $31.50; 1,100 brls do at $31.00; 200 brls do at $30.50—the market closing at $31.00.

Sweet Pickled Hams—400 tcs sweet [illegible] Hams at 17c from dressed hogs; 200 do at [illegible].

Bacon—3,000 lbs smoked Shoulders at [illegible].

Lard—Dull. Sales were—62 and [illegible] Kettle Leaf Lard at 21c.

SALT—Shipped, 485 brls. Market dull. We quote: Onondaga Fine Salt; Michigan Fine Salt; Coarse Salt; Ground Solar; Dairy, with sacks; Dairy, without sacks; Ground Alum, ℘ 210 lbs.

SEEDS—Received, 43,792 lbs Grass and [illegible] Flax Seed. Shipped, 113,058 lbs Grass Seed. TIMOTHY SEED—more active at the decline. Sales were [illegible] good at 5.10; 150 bags and 150 bu do at [illegible] and 40 bags at $4.75. CLOVER SEED—In [illegible] Sales were: 50 bu Clover at $13.25; 370 bu [illegible] do at $13.00; 470 bu and 34 bags do at [illegible]. SEED—Steady. Sales: 197 bags at $2.[illegible] $2.9[illegible]; 28 bags do at $3.00.

SUGARS—The market is quiet and [illegible] the decline noted yesterday. We quote: Cuba; Porto Rico; Molasses Sugar; N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated; White A; Circle A; White B; Extra C; Yellow C.

SYRUPS—Are steady and without [illegible] We quote: N. Y. Strups; Cuba Molasses; New Orleans; Philadelphia Bee Hive.

TALLOW—Received, 5,650 lbs; [illegible] The market is very dull at [illegible] city, and 15c for country.

TEAS—Are firm and unchanged. We quote: Young Hyson inferior to common, ℘ lb; do superior to fine, ℘ lb; do extra to choice, ℘ lb; Imperial, superior to fine, ℘ lb; do extra to choice, ℘ lb; Gunpowder, superior to fine, ℘ lb; do extra to choice, ℘ lb; Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ℘ lb; do do finest to choice, ℘ lb; Oolong, inferior to fine, ℘ lb; do extra to choice, ℘ lb; Souchong, ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Cut in good demand and [illegible] summer worked plug in demand. We quote: FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common. SMOKING TOBACCO—Choice; Medium; Common Stems. PLUG TOBACCO—Natural Leaf; Half-bright; Choice Black, sound; Medium guaranteed; Common.

VINEGAR—Is without change. We quote: Pure Cider Vinegar, per gal; Pure Malt Vinegar, per gal; Common Malt Vinegar, per gal.

WOOL—Received 6,910 lbs; shipped 34,741 [illegible] market dull and nominal. We quote: Coarse and medium fleece, ℘ lb; Factory Tub-Washed, ℘ lb.

Special Notices.

To Cure Fevers of Any [illegible]
Add ten drops of Dr. T. B. T[illegible] FEBRIFUGE Cidaaia to a quart [illegible] [illegible]
For sale by [illegible] BOCK & B[illegible] BARD, Druggists, Chicago.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!
BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the [illegible] in the world. The only harmless, true and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR [illegible] be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory—81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. [illegible]

A Correspondent.
Writing to the Cincinnati CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, [illegible] "Patent Medicines are like doctors [illegible] some good for nothing [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Relief [illegible] Cases of [illegible] SMITH, [illegible] Formerly [illegible] CHARACTER [illegible] Dr. James [illegible] the South [illegible] Randolph [illegible] Office [illegible]

DR. [illegible] Co[illegible] can be consulted [illegible] Half a block [illegible] Rooms [illegible] Address [illegible]

CO-PA[RTNERSHIP] [illegible] Chicago, J[illegible]

Commission [illegible]
FARW[ELL] [illegible]
COMM[ISSION] [illegible]
Provision[s] [illegible]
154 S[illegible]
SIMEON FARWELL, [illegible] Chicago.

GREGO[RY] [illegible] Commission [illegible] RICHARD [illegible] Late of [illegible]

Bank[ing] [illegible]
MERC[HANTS'] [illegible] BANK [illegible] Office [illegible]
Whereas, by [illegible] undersigned, [illegible] Merchants' [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible] been duly organized [illegible] requirements of [illegible] Provide a National [illegible] United States [illegible] and Redemption [illegible] has complied [illegible] quired to be [illegible] ness of banking [illegible] Now, therefore [illegible] of the Currency [illegible] National Bank [illegible] County of Cook [illegible] commence the [illegible] aforesaid. In testimony [illegible] office this twe[illegible] [Gov't seal.] [illegible]

Drugs [illegible]
J. H. R[EED] [illegible] IMPO[RTERS] [illegible] DRUGS [illegible] 22 Lake [illegible] PAINTS, OIL[S] [illegible] BURNING [illegible] which we offer [illegible] J. H. REED [illegible] H. A. HURL[BUT] [illegible]

PROVI[SION] [illegible] Court. Upon the [illegible] notice to the [illegible] and claimants [illegible] It is adjudged [illegible] Dixon cause [illegible] Journal [illegible] [illegible] Bank in W[illegible] of March, 1865 [illegible] (Dec. 1.) [illegible]

GALEN[A] [illegible] NOTICE [illegible] A meeting [illegible] Galena Union [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE RICHARDS' MANUFACTURING CO[MPANY] [illegible]
Notice is hereby given that the RICHARDS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having sold out their establishment, at 150 and 152 Washington street [illegible] BALL, said company is hereby dissolved [illegible] sons indebted [illegible] pany, will apply to [illegible] F. H. L. FAXON [illegible] F. J. GOODWIN [illegible] JACOB HARRIS [illegible]
January 20, 1865.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION
250,000
WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, [illegible]
WORTH OVER
ONE MILLION DOLLARS
All to be sold for One Dollar each
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE
Not to be paid for until you know What you are to Receive.
SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1.00 EACH
250 Gents' Gold Hunting-Case Watches [illegible]; 250 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches [illegible]; 500 Gents' Hunting-Case Silver Watches [illegible]; 200 Diamond Rings [illegible]; 3,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains [illegible]; 3,000 old Oval Band Bracelets [illegible]; 5,000 Chased Gold Bracelets [illegible]; 2,000 Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains [illegible]; 7,000 Solitaire and Gold Brooches [illegible]; 2,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches [illegible]; 5,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches [illegible]; 5,000 Mosaic, Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops [illegible]; 7,500 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops [illegible]; 4,000 California Diamond Breast Pins [illegible]; 3,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys [illegible]; 4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides [illegible]; 5,000 Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c. [illegible]; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c. [illegible]; 10,000 Miniature Lockets [illegible]; 4,000 " " Magic Spring [illegible]; 3,000 Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c. [illegible]; 5,000 Plain Gold Rings [illegible]; 5,000 Chased Gold Rings [illegible]; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings [illegible]; 10,000 California Diamond Rings [illegible]; 7,500 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold [illegible]; 6,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, etc. [illegible]; 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils [illegible]; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders [illegible]; 5,000 Gold Pens and Gold Extension Holders [illegible]; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups [illegible]; 3,000 Silver Castors [illegible]; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets [illegible]
Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO. [illegible] New York, extensive MANUFACTURERS [illegible] of all the leading styles of WATCHES AND JEWELRY [illegible] their business [illegible] on a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION [illegible] regulations following: CERTIFICATES, naming each article [illegible] are placed in [illegible] One of the [illegible] ALL ARTICLES SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR [illegible] WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE. On receipt of the certificate [illegible] are going to have, and [illegible] the dollar and [illegible] thus obtain a [illegible] jewelry on our [illegible] can they get [illegible] no blanks. [illegible] One for 25 cents [illegible]

Michigan [illegible]
The public is re[illegible] [illegible] day. SECOND SUN[DAY] [illegible] Will be run over the above road for Chicago [illegible] Depot at 10 o'clock [illegible] SAML. C. ROGON [illegible] Gen. Western Passenger Agt. [illegible]

CUSHMAN, HARDIN & BR[OTHER]
BANKERS,
37 South Clark St.
Deposits received and collections made on all points [illegible] the Northwest. Government Securities bought [illegible] W. H. W. CUSHMAN, Ottawa, Ill. [illegible] W. H. CUSHMAN, Jr., Chicago. [illegible] I. N. HARDIN, Chicago. [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET,
Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.
H. D. WALBRIDGE. [illegible] WALBRIDGE.
Consignments solicited and advances made by [illegible] L. A. OSTROM, [illegible] No. 3 Loomis' Building, Southwest corner Clark [illegible] South Water streets. CHICAGO [illegible]

STOCKS, BONDS AND CO[IN] [illegible] Bought and Sold here and in New York, on [illegible] [illegible] JOHN V. FARWELL [illegible]

RICHMOND HOUSE,
W. L. PEARCE, Proprietor [illegible] Proprietor of Battersea and Adams H[ouse] [illegible]

Special Notices.

To Cure Fevers of Any Kind.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

A Correspondent.

Writing to the Cincinnati CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, says: "Patent Medicines are like doctors, some good, some bad..." ... Rev. W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, O.

Hair Uprooted

From any part of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER. Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. ... LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.

Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." ... Price, $1. Sent post-paid to any address by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also, for sale by all Druggists.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, established in 1855, now permanently located at 54 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL and all kinds of BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES and DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Potassium, arsenic or any poison but with a Remedy, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and impurities. ... WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by abuses of the system, early indiscretions, excess or entailed by inheritance, loss of memory, confusion, despondency ... Cases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the system has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones ... Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 54 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations ... Office from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m.

DR. BIGELOW.

Confidential Physician,

May be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago.

Half a block from the Postoffice, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature to both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. ... where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Communications confidential. Consultation free. Address Postoffice Box 154. Inclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

Copartnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. Messrs. Max Kramer and Adolph Kramer are this day admitted partners in my business, which will be continued under the firm of J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., as heretofore at 32 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue. J. M. STINE. Chicago, January 2d, 1865.

Commission Merchants.

FARWELL, HILL & KNOX,

(Successors to Farwell & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Provisions, Highwines and Grain.

154 South Water Street, Chicago.

OWEN FARWELL, HILL KNOX & CO., HENRY C. KNOX, Chicago. Warsaw, Ill. Chicago.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Banking and Exchange.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "Merchants' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all of the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirty-first day of December, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

23 Lake-st, Chicago, Illinois,

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

Legal Notices.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864.

Upon the application of Nathan F. Dixon for an order of notice to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank and claimants upon the Receiver.

It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Dixon cause a notice to be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, directing the holders of the bills of said Hopkinton Bank, and the claimants upon the Receiver thereof, to bring in and present the bills of said Bank, and their claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1865, or their claims shall be forever barred as against said Receiver; said notice to be published for at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

Entered as the decree in Court 42d day S. T. 1864. By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chicago, January 14th, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, who have not surrendered and exchanged their stock for the stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, under the proposal of consolidation with said Company, will be held at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of the last elected Board, who have vacated their office and abandoned all the duties of their office, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, who cannot attend in person can send proxies to the Secretary of said Company, directed to him, at Chicago, Ill.

By order of Stockholders interested. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE

IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN,

Payable February 15th, 1865, to shareholders of record January 31st, 1865. Transfer Books will be closed from January 31st to 15th February inclusive. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer. New York, January 6th, 1865.

Michigan Southern R. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public is respectfully informed that on and after this day a

SECOND SUNDAY EVENING TRAIN

Will be run over the above road for Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and all points East, leaving VAN BUREN STREET Depot at 10 o'clock.

SAM'L C. HOUGH, Gen. Western Passenger Agent.

CUSHMAN, HARDIN & BRO.,

BANKERS,

37 South Clark St.

Government Securities bought and sold. ... W. W. CUSHMAN, Ottawa, Ill. ... HARDIN, Chicago.

HERMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 BRIDGE STREET, Corner Whitehall street, NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, Building, Southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

STOCKS, BONDS AND COIN Bought and sold on commission in New York ... JOHN Y. PATRICK.

RICHMOND HOUSE,

W. E. ... Proprietor, corner of Michigan and Lake ... Chicago.

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

TICKLING in the THROAT,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have in our possession any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over any other compound.

It does not dry up a Cough;

But loosens it so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough.

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be without it.

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 102 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialties, and give particular directions for all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific for the cure of all harassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities of suppressed nature, and warranted safe in all cases, except when in certain situations, particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities will you not make one trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. General Western Agents.

CLARK'S

DISTILLED

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR

RESTORES

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases nothing will do it.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a most Luxuriant Dressing. A little one says:—"I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and shiny."

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Contains no ingredient to be shaken up before using.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—is not a Dye, and has no deleterious properties.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of Color combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, scientifically prepared, costs only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.

For sale by Druggists generally, in city and country.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

NEW HAVEN, - - - - CONN.

General Depot,

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

At Wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 21st day of January, 1865.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters are not advertised until they have remained in the office one week.

"1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.

"2. HEAD letters with the writer's POST OFFICE and STATE, STREET and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request the answers to be directed accordingly.

"3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

"4. PLACE the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

"N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, Post Office and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer."—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Katie mrs, Adams Wallace mrs, Alden Benjamin mrs, Alden Jennie mrs, Alderman Francis mrs, Alvord Artelissa miss, Allen Jennie miss, Alvord Sarah miss, Alexander Charlotte miss, Allen Laura M A miss, Allen Charlotte L mrs, Allison Jane mrs, Alexander Charlotte miss, Allen Jennie miss, Allen Mary mrs, Andrews Rachel mrs, Andrews Honorah mrs, Anderson J mrs, Arnett Ann mrs, Ayer Lillie J mrs

B

Brown Eliza miss, Brede Alise miss, Barry Michael mrs, Burns Emeline D, Baldwin J M mrs, Booth Alice M miss, Barden Francis miss, Baker Alice miss, Bailey O mrs, Baisley Ann mrs, Ballard Flora mrs, Banks Hattie miss, Barnelly Phebe E miss, Banks Theresa mrs, Barcal M miss, Barker Sarah miss, Barnard B mrs, Barrett S S mrs, Barnard Alice L miss, Barrett Maggie, Barnard E miss, Bartlett David mrs, Bartlett Mattie mrs, Bartlett Emma miss, Bart Phebe miss, Bettersall Elizabeth mrs, Baxter David M mrs, Bowers Kate miss, Bandy Fanny mrs, Bascom Rosa miss, Beedy Theda miss, Bebee Nellie miss, Beckman Manda, Begley mrs, Belcher Wm D mrs, Betty E miss, Bennett Joseph mrs, Benford Thos mrs, Berry Clara mrs, Benson C mrs, Berry Bridget miss, Berkley Sarah A mrs, Bellergs Susan mrs, Bishard Mary miss, Blakesley Louisa miss, Blackwood Mary miss, Blanks Martha mrs, Black Emily Jane miss, Blongett Emma miss, Blinn Odella miss, Blackwell Kittie mrs, Blachford T W madam, Bogue Sarah mrs, Bockee Abraham mrs, Bogan John mrs, Bogue Sarah A mrs, Borer Mary A mrs, Bonella Marion mrs, Bower Delilah miss, Boyce Mary mrs, Bowen Ada mrs, Bradshaw Chas A mrs, Braken Anna mrs, Brachett Mary mrs, Brandell Henrietta miss, Brewster Sylvia A miss, Brewster Josephine miss, Brady Sarah Ann, Brennan Louisa H miss, Brown S N mrs, Browning Annie mrs, Brotherton Frank mrs, Brooks Lizzie miss, Brant Mary mrs, Brown Kate A mrs, Brown Augusta miss, Brown Laura mrs, Brown Polly M, Brown May P mrs, Brown Mary A mrs, Brown Mary A mrs, Brown Margaret Malinda, Brown mrs, Brown E mrs, Brown Gertrude J mrs, Brown Ellen E mrs, Bunker Kate miss, Buckmaster Martha mrs, Bullock Norman mrs, Buel Mollie miss, Burch Minnie mrs, Burke Eliza mrs, Burnan Loran mrs, Bernside Anna A miss, Burnnard Nettie miss, Bushnell Laura A mrs, Bush Gertrude mrs, Byan Margt miss, Butler Amanda mrs, Benson mrs, Bockee Abraham mrs

C

Clarpson Louise, Clybourn Martha, Clover Mary J, Corlson Lizzie J, Carroll Mary A, Cambell Josephine, Chamberlain Ira mrs, Chamberlain Harriet mrs, Channon Henry mrs, Case Marion mrs, Corrigan Ann mrs, Church Lucindah mrs, Craig Robt mrs, Crawford Maria mrs, Colton Aggie E mrs, Conrow Mary mrs, Cornwell mrs, Corliss Plineta mrs, Cole Ella H mrs, Clark Cornelia mrs, Clark Carol mrs, Clark E A mrs, Clark Helen mrs, Clafin Harriet mrs, Currier E mrs, Custer Sarah Ann mrs, Clott W H mrs, Cashman D A mrs, Coatsworth George mrs, Conrad Ameene mrs, Cunningham Hellen mrs, Conrad Melissa mrs, Conroy Sarah A mrs, Connell Patrick mrs, Cope Eliza E mrs, Cook John mrs, Corrigan Ann mrs, Coulter Jane mrs, Carter Henrietta mrs, Carter Mary mrs, Carson Almira mrs, Carroll Ann mrs, Carpenter Gard mrs, Campbell Caroline mrs, Caffery Mary mrs, Constsworth mrs, Crocker J F mrs, Crotty Margaret mrs, Crandall E R mrs, Croghan Eliza mrs, Chapin Ada F miss, Chapman Eliza A miss, Chrisman Kate miss, Chistie Jane miss, Chowd L B miss, Cheney Mary E miss, Cotton Aggie miss, Curk Mary miss, Crawford Mary Ann miss, Cummings Sarah miss, Crooken Jennie miss, Cross Albine E miss, Curran Ellen miss, Collins Mary miss, Clair Eliza miss, Codding Mary miss, Costes Eliza M miss, Coles Julia miss, Colter M J miss, Coliman Catherine miss, Caldren Alwilda miss, Connedy Jennie miss, Collins Ellen miss, Cornell Julia miss, Conden Mary miss, Converse Sarah miss, Conklin Julia M miss, Cooley Fanny miss, Carpenter Hattie miss, Caton Carrie S miss, Carr Mary Ann miss, Carpenter Sarah miss, Crowin Catherine miss, Carmichael Flora miss, Carpenter Charlotte M miss, Cady Caroline miss, Creighton Alice N miss, Carr Mary J miss, Carkin Mary miss, Coleithard Jennie B miss, Cleary Julia M, Chapman Medora miss, Chamberlain Sybill M miss, Carter Mary E, Chamberlain Alice M miss

D

Delson Virginia, Drake Hattie miss, Driscoll Margaret mrs, Duffy Jane mrs, Decker R P mrs, Daniels George mrs, Dale Falden mrs, Davis Mary mrs, Davenport Sarah miss, Davis Aron W mrs, Davis Caroline N miss, Davis Matilda A miss, Davis Julia A mrs, Dawson Mary mrs, Dean Lottie miss, Dean Cornelia A mrs, Denton P H mrs, Denison Harriet M, Derbort Maggie mrs, Denman Melissa miss, DeMontville Annie, Demoss Fannie miss, Denslow P B mrs, Denhurst Loraine miss, Dickinson S S mrs, Dickson Hessie L miss, Dickey N miss, Dimcel mrs, Dillit Katie mrs, Donnell Fannie N C, Doogan Jane miss, Dalan Bridget miss, Donohue Maria miss, Dargin Rose miss, Dowd Lucea B mrs 2, Driscoll John mrs, Dunn Ellen mrs, Dale Francis mrs, Drew Julia, Dunn Rosa miss, Duffy Maggie miss, Dunn A mrs, Dunne Catherine C mrs, Dunham P miss, Duffey A miss, Dupuy Virginia miss, Dutton Bell miss

E

Egan Margaret mrs, Esten Ann mrs, Emmert Kate mrs, Eno Sarah mrs, Emerson Cora M mrs, Elliott James mrs, Ellis N R mrs, Eagan Kate mrs, Edwards James mrs, Elliott Ann

F

Florville Ann C mrs, Florville Ann C mrs, Falen Joe mrs, Falshurt mrs, Farrington Julia mrs, Farlan Francis mrs, Farmer Margaret mrs, Feins Mary miss, Feals Margaret mrs, Finnegan Katie miss, Fish Mary A miss, Fitch Mary miss, Fitzgerald Margaret miss, Fitzgerald Amary, Fingley Ann M mrs, Fisher Annie M miss, Flandert Mattie L miss, Floyel Maggie B miss, Friend Leah miss, Flanery Maggie miss, Flash A H mrs, Foltz Asenath miss, Ford Minnie E mrs, Foland Elizabeth mrs, Foss Hariett miss, Fowler Amos mrs, Fowler C H mrs, Fowle Julia mrs, Freeman Atlee miss, France M A mrs, Freeman Annetta miss, French Hattie miss, Franklin Emily P miss, French Sarah Melvina mrs, French Lizz mrs, Frudstadt M L mrs, Furbeck Mary

G

Gunter Gertrude M mrs, Gardner Anne E mrs, Gardner Anna Masier miss, Galloway Maggie miss, Galt Mary J miss, Galbart Emily J miss, Gangnen Frank mrs, Gavine Kate E miss, Gavine Julia, Gaylard L F mrs, Gardener Sally mrs, Garvisen Annie miss, Garisty Maria E miss, Garnett S A mrs, Gennuns S P mrs, Giffard Ada F miss, Gipe Catherine miss, Gillick Annie mrs, Gilbert Kate E mrs, Gilg Susan miss, Gleeson Ellen mrs, Gleason Edward mrs, Glemmen Mary, Grigier Nelly miss, Gleason E A miss, Goodman Mary F miss, Ghoman Kate mrs, Gorden Rose R mrs, Gorden Annie miss, Graney Kate miss, Gormen Ellen miss, Graves E H mrs, Graves E H mrs, Graves E H mrs, Gray Carrie mrs, Grace Mary A miss, Gray Mina E mrs, Granger Fanny miss, Grant Mary D, Graham Mary D mrs, Graney Kate miss, Graif H C mrs, Grant L mrs, Grezany T G mrs, Greenland Mary mrs, Greany Kate miss, Griswold Carrie miss, Grogan Mary E miss

H

Hamm Hattie E miss, Hassett Jennie N miss, Halket Maggie miss, Hagen Helen M miss, Horton Eliza mrs, Houp Mary mrs, Haley Hannah miss, Hacket Lucinda miss, Haines Nellie miss, Hall Cleo Belle miss, Homatton Nell miss, Hamilton Alice miss, Hamilton C T mrs, Haphy Mary miss, Hansell J R mrs, Hannon Sarah miss, Harden Frances E miss, Harrison Cora L mrs, Harvey Annie miss 2, Harpe Lizzie miss, Harrison Mary Jane mrs 2, Hardy N G mrs, Harral Wm mrs, Harmon Alice miss, Harty Julia miss, Harrington Margt miss, Harrington E E mrs, Harny Bridget, Hastings Carrie miss, Hatch C R mrs, Haynes E R mrs, Hayni Caroline M mrs, Hemstreet Cecelia B miss, Hescock Kate M mrs, Hesslip Hannah miss, Hemanway Maggie mrs, Henry Tilly miss, Hervitt Sophronia mrs, Hichcock Diana S mrs, Higgins John mrs, Hinkley Flavilla mrs, Hill Horatio mrs, Hitchcock Susan miss, Hillereff Annie miss, Hodgers E mrs, Hogen Helen miss, Hobart Eliza, Hong Smith mrs, Holden Nellie miss, Holden Isabella A mrs, Holcomb Kate E mrs, Holt Betsey mrs, Harter Sallie S miss, Hornby Mary M mrs, Howard Kate C, Howlett R H mrs, Howard Frank mrs, Howell H E miss, Howard Nell mrs, Hoyne Teresa C mrs, Hughs Rebecca miss, Hudson Mary A miss, Huff Maria mrs, Hubbard Julia miss, Huntington Bell miss, Hunt Fannie R mrs, Hunn Belle miss, Hutton Kate miss, Hurn H H mrs, Hill Mary E J

I

Ives Mattie Miss, Iving Gertrude miss, Iveray Susen mrs.

J

Jacobs Cate, Jackson Angeline mrs, Jordan Hanore mrs, Jefferson Fannie mrs, Joyce Julia mrs, Justice Sarah miss, Jewett Mary miss, Jewett Mary miss, Judd Mattie mrs, Joyce Mary miss, Judd Eve miss, Johns Hannah miss, Jones Bell miss, Jones Ella M miss, Jones Lizzie miss, Johnston David mrs, Johnson Nellie miss, Johnson Elizabeth mrs, Johnson Mary A mrs

K

Kane Norme miss, Kehoe Mary A miss, Keepers Alice miss, Kelly B A miss, Kelly Catherine mrs, Kent Thomas mrs, Kendall Lottie miss, Keys S mrs, Kennedy Mary, Kimball E mrs, Kimball E E mrs, Kiddel Lizzie G miss, Kitchell Anna G miss, Kingston Lizzie miss, Kuneman Annie miss, King Laura miss, King Mary miss, King Emily mrs, Krueger Minnie miss, Kump Hellen miss, Keegan John mrs, Kelly Agnis B

L

Love Henry mrs, Labeau Julia A mrs, Le Bountz Gustave, Lamont Annie mrs, Lantry Isabella miss, Lantry Julia miss, Lantry Emma miss, Lasher J A mrs, Landy Ellen mrs, Lamior Maria mrs, Ledner Caroline miss, Lesper Mary mrs, Lee C Charles, Lee Polly mrs, Lee James L mrs, Leive Caroline mrs, Lewis Lelice miss, Lewis T E mrs, Lais Bridget miss, Lois G B mrs, Leonard Delos W mrs, Lewis R R mrs, Littlefield Emily miss, Locombe Susan mrs, Lock W W mrs, Lombard Thos mrs, Logan Jennie miss, Lockwood F L H mrs, Low Jennie mrs, Lounsburg L mrs, Lovejoy Edwin mrs, Lasher Mary mrs, Lynch Mary mrs

M

Mackey Mary mrs, Meckie Mary mrs, Madden Lizzie miss, Mackenzie Scotland Mary mrs, Mace Prudence B miss, Main Virginia miss, Miers H miss, Miller Lidy E miss, Miller Mary E mrs, Mitchell Mary mrs, Mitchell Eliza miss, Mitchell C A miss, Mitchell Rhoda mrs, Main Johanna mrs, Malone Mary mrs, Malle Lucinda mrs, Malloy M C mrs, Malloy Eliza mrs, Manley Mary mrs, Moriarty Clara miss, Monahan Mollie miss, Mann D B mrs, Marshall Anna miss, Marum Carrie B mrs, Marlow Cath mrs, Marks Maggie miss, Marsh Mary A mrs, Markings J mrs, Marum Alice D miss, Martin Elizabeth, Martin Henry mrs, Maulsby Lizzie H miss, Mattin Mary miss, Mullin Maggie A miss, May C P mrs, May Mabeth M mrs, Mason Laura mrs, Melville Fanny mrs, Meacham Eliza miss, Meader Ruth mrs, Meeker Mary Elizabeth, Mader Henrietta mrs, Melville Fannie mrs, Mead Geo K mrs, Mead Rachel mrs, Merritt Margaret miss, Merriam C L mrs, Miller Nellie F miss, Millard Amelia mrs, Mills Nellie Miss, Mills Arthur W mrs, Malley Mary mrs, Mooney Ann mrs, Moody E J miss, Moody Caroline miss, Mooney Ann miss, Mooney Mary mrs, Monahan Kate miss, Mobley Ellen miss, Morey Sarah A, Morey A A mrs, Morris Turia H miss, Morse C H mrs, Morrow Cynthia D mrs, Mosher Ruby J miss, Moseley Rebbecca miss, Moser Sara miss, Moore Avery mrs, Moore Hattie A miss, Moore Andrew mrs, Mulholland Mary miss, Murray J E mrs, Mulhearn Della mrs, Muldoon Laura M mrs, Murray Mary mrs, Mutary Adelia mrs, Mumford Catherine miss, Murphey Jane mrs, Murphey Lizzie mrs, Murphey Catharine, Murphey Bridget, Murphey Eliza mrs, Murphey Sara, Mygatt E G mrs, Myers Mollie miss, Mfree Mary mrs

Mc

McAuliffe Dathmen, McGregor Maggie mrs, McAnoy Lizzie miss, McAlley Jennie miss, McAllister Martha miss, McAn Mary miss, McCarns Bell T miss, McClure Martha miss, McConnelough T miss, McCommas Arrena mrs, McClacy Byron mrs, McAllister Maggie miss, McConnelly Ann miss, McDonnell A miss, McDonnell Margary miss, McDonah Mollie miss, McElchrane W mrs, McFarland Martha mrs, McDonald H H mrs, McDougal Jennie miss, McDonald F mrs, McEmery Honora mrs, McDonald Eliza miss, McGeeney Kate miss, McGuire Ellen mrs, McGuire Annie E miss, McIntosh Fanny mrs, McKimmon Margaret miss, McKenna John mrs, McKenna Francis B mrs, McLaughlin Annie miss, McLead Lizzie miss, McMahon E D mrs, McPherson miss, McWilliams Catherine, McDorland Rosey miss, McVey Elizabeth mrs

N

Namara Caroline mrs, Neson Alvira miss, Nellins Kate mrs, Newton B miss, Nelson J M miss, Nieson Fanny, Nelson J miss, Nonsted Julia, Naesmann G A mrs, Nutton Sophia mrs, Nye Nancy mrs, Nortona Habella mrs, Nicholson Margaret mrs, Nash Anna

O

O'Connell Mary miss, Onderkirk Howard N mrs, Obrine Bernard mrs, Oler Emma miss, O lenagen Madora, Ogden Mary J mrs, Odell E J mrs, Owen John mrs, Osborn Louis G mrs, O'Brine Johannah miss, O'Brine Nellie miss, O'Hara Kate miss, O'Donnell mrs, O'Neill Teresa miss, O'Neill Hannah mrs

P

Post Mary C miss, Palmer Mary mrs, Pease Minerva mrs, Peattie Mary miss, Pearle Mary S miss, Pembroke Julia miss, Peck C C mrs, Perry Ellen A miss, Petre Martha mrs, Pettee James mrs, Pike Andrew J mrs, Pirot Jorge mrs, Pinkerton R mrs, Pickett J B mrs, Philen Mary miss, Phelan M mrs, Pillin Johannah mrs, Phelps Lucy mrs, Phillips Louisa mrs, Pillsbury Abby mrs, Philips Libbie miss, Phillips Ezekiel mrs, Phelps Jonietta C miss, Pierce Luna J miss, Ponsonby Martha miss, Polkey A D Mary miss, Polk Mary J mrs, Powers Mary L miss, Pratt Sarah C mrs, Pratt C N mrs, Pruitt Mary miss

Q

Quinlan Jane H miss

R

Ruprecht Anna miss, Ruth Elmira miss, Rathbon Isabella miss, Russell Anna miss, Russell E M mrs, Russell Sarah miss, Russell Kate, Roth Mary miss, Rowley Ellenor miss, Rosom Harty miss, Rolfe L Mary C mrs, Roe Henry mrs, Rogers Almira miss, Roggers B miss, Roghnot Johne, Robinson Elizabeth, Roberts Sarah mrs, Roberts M A mrs, Roberts A mrs, Robins Rosett miss, Rosch A M miss, Riely mrs, Ressly J N mrs, Ridgeley Catharine mrs, Rigly Frank mrs, Richards Elvira mrs, Reed Caroline miss, Reed Cora L miss, Reader Manurney miss, Rhodes Sarah mrs, Renwick T mrs, Rees E T mrs, Rodman Jennie miss, Reeder A L mrs, Raymond Christie Q miss, Rawson Clementine mrs, Ray Nettie miss, Rand Lizzie mrs, Rodleff Carrie A mrs, Riley Catherine miss, Robins Minnie

S

Shaw Mary mrs, Shenk Ida L mrs, Salla Sarah miss, Summons Medora miss, Sawyer Hannah mrs, Saunders F P mrs, Sanger Sarah E miss, Savage John A mrs, Sanger Lizzie miss, Sutliff Paul mrs, Sanford Mary mrs, Sattle Mary mrs, Scheass miss, Schoolhoven Cate miss, Scanlon Mary S mrs, Scranton Ida M miss, Scott E M mrs, Scott Mary mrs, Seymour Maggie mrs, Seeber Kate M mrs, Simmie Ellen miss, Sincart Lottie miss, Sexton Sarah miss, Shaw H L mrs, Shelhamer Mary retta mrs, Shelby Minnie A miss, Sheehan Fannie miss, Sheahan Mary miss, Sheppard Carrie S miss, Seppernan Emma F miss, Shinn Mary mrs, Sherman Augusta C miss, Sherlock Hellen mrs, Shinery Mary mrs, Shotwell Alex miss, Shermerhorn Annie mrs, Sadeblunter Carrie mrs, Slocom Geo mrs, Skeen S R mrs, Sloan Josephine mrs, Snow Annie miss, Sloan Mollie P miss, Snowden Emma mrs, Smith Sarah mrs, Smith L P mrs, Smith Mari miss, Smith Martha J miss, Smith Lizzie miss, Smith W H H mrs, Smith Mary L miss, Smith M S D mrs, Smith Maggie P miss, Smith Orrin mrs, Smith Sarah A mrs, Smith Mary miss, Smith Emma E miss, Smith Harmon mrs, Smith Carrie miss, Smith Amanda D mrs, Smith Ellen miss, Smith E H mrs, Soger Maggie or Emma, Solam Ellen miss, Spaulding Saml G mrs, Spald Mary mrs, Speare Jennie miss, Stanard Chas H mrs, Stapleton Annie miss, Stafford E A mrs, Standford Martha mrs, Stapleton S mrs, Steele Nellie E mrs, Stewart Annie miss, Stephin Hattie L miss, Stuart E P mrs, Stuart Frank miss, Stevens Clara D miss, Stevens Wm mrs, Stewart Ellen miss, Stewart Ellen miss, Still mrs, Stowe Celia miss, Stow Silvinia, Stopean Mary A mrs, Storks Maggie miss, Stowe Celia mrs, Stokes Chas E Q mrs, Stratton C J capt mrs, Stroup Emma A mrs, Stocken Mary miss, Stokes Jennie mrs, Sunderlin Louise miss, Smancer Hannah miss, Swartz L A mrs

T

Turey Mary Ann miss, Taylor M A mrs, Tate Ann mrs, Taylor Fred mrs, Taylor Louise miss, Taylor Geo S mrs, Talott Mary mrs, Thaer W mrs, Thayer Martha N mrs, Thayer Frank mrs, Thayer Sylvester mrs, Temple Ann G miss, Terry G W mrs, Timberlake M E mrs, Thobbs J B mrs, Tiffany Julia miss, Thornton Bridget, Thomas Louisa miss, Thomas Carrie mrs, Thompson Sarah, Tracewell Mary H, Tod Ellen mrs, Todd Harriett mrs, Townsend Della mrs, Tobin Ann mrs, Tomkins Amelia, Trupell Ben mrs, Tucker Martha miss, Thaikill Taley mrs, Tetter Peter mrs

U

Underhill Inda miss, Underwood D mrs

V

Vanstrus Kate miss, Vanhaughton Sarah E, Van Dorn Sallie miss, Van G Linda W mrs, Van Horen Sallie mrs, Verrill Danis miss, Van Vugie Phebe miss, Vaughn Etta miss, Vort Mollie mrs, Vernon Sallie mrs, Vanarmon Sarah miss, Vaste Mary miss

W

Williams Sarah A miss, Vaffies Nicolas J mrs, Waite Leonard mrs, Wakefield Mollie mrs, Walker Mary Ann, Wallace David mrs, Walsck Carrie, Walton Nora miss, Warner Jane C mrs, Walter Cath miss, Warwell Lovina mrs, Warren L B mrs, Watson Carrie miss, Walters Clara miss, Watt Em miss, Watson Phela mrs, Webb Ada miss, Webb Josephene mrs, Weiser Ella mrs, Webb Emma miss, Weston Mary Ann mrs, West Jennie miss, Wheeler Maggie mrs, Wheeler Miranda miss, Wheeler Frank mrs, Wheelock Emma, White Wm mrs, Whiting Mary E miss, Whitaker Della W miss, Wheet Anna L miss, Whitcum Emojine mrs, Whittle Louisa P miss, Whitney Elizabeth T mrs, Whitney Alice mrs, White Kate L mrs, Wickham Martha H, Wicebrote Lizzie miss, Wells Fannie miss, Wiggins Ann W mrs, White Nellie M mrs, Wilcox Prince mrs, Willgem Cath miss, Willard Josephene E miss, Winnifield Catherin Agnes miss, Whalen E mrs, Wing Eliza A mrs, Winchel Lovinh mrs, Wing A J miss, Winfield Mary mrs, Wing R C miss, Williams Bertha mrs, Williams Annie miss, Wilson Nancy miss, Wilson Mary mrs, Wilson Wm mrs, Wilson B miss, Worster Fannie L miss, Woodward Nellia A miss, Woods Mary miss, Wood Nettie A miss, Wyman Frank mrs, Wyekoff Lodema K, Walsh Hanora

Y

Yager Mary A mrs, Young Anna W miss, Young Anna W mrs, Young H J mrs

Initials.

J E H miss.... M Sarah miss.... P R Annie miss
M H R V miss.... M G F miss.... L Mary miss....
R L mrs.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Abbott Winslow, Abbott Ralph, Abbott A F, Adams M, Adams Wallace, Adams Master Willie, Adams John, Adams J O 2, Adams O W & J, Adams C, Adams E A, Adams David, Adams Charles, Adams rev W A H, Adams E, Alexander Alcose, Alexander Amos S, Alexander Wm R, Alexander mr, Allen Walter W, Allen Geo M, Alexander Lyman M, Alexander Edward, Andrews Myron, Andrews John A 4, Andrews John, Anderson John, Anderson capt John, Anderson rev P, Anderson C, Anderson Geo, Ayer Master Chas, Ayers capt Gideon, Ayers capt Gid, Armstrong Elsbery, Aldershaw mr, Allison Norrison, Arnhope mr, Arquith Michael, Akers W B 2, Ackerman Wm, Applegate W H, Angell Wm A, Abeel Waldo, Ambrose John, Alford John C, Alcock Joseph, Adell Newton, Akass A, Anston Asa, Altken Alexander B, Allison & co A, Arndt Abram, Albertson T A, Alleman J J, Anglim Jerry C, Atlett James S, Akely dr H 2, Ablowick H J, Amler Henry, Akerly Thos M, Aylesworth Rob, Adams Eugene L, Addison dr R J, Avery C, Ammon J A, Almy Alexander, Aamat N Christian, Allen Edwin, Allanson W H, Ash M, Afflt John

B

Babbage & co 2, Baird A, Babcock N H, Barbour Pollock, Buttis A J, Bayley Charles, Barnard Chas A, Barney Chas C, Barker C D, Batlies C A, Barstow capt, Batchelder Chas, Bayley Chas F, Bates Charles, Barron C T, Bartlett Ike, Barrick David C, Barton E R, Batman Seymour, Bateman Saml, Bays S B, Ball Zopher, Bauer D M & co, Bass George, Bard Geo V, Bartlett Geo, Bacon Geo, Barney H L, Baley H, Bartlett B, Barrett James, Barry James, Babb Jeremiah, Barrington or Barringer Wm L, Barry Wm, Bartels Wm, Batum Wm, Baker W S, Bailey William, Barclay L T, Barthalomy Sisttoop N, Backman mr, Bauer L, Bagill B B, Bicknell & Kemons drs, Bigelow Andw, Bucher N, Bird Alexander, Bennett Alonzo, Becky A, Bellows Austin W, Beaton Charles, Binkley C S, Bennett C H, Bishop Danl C, Bean Edwin, Bisbee E K W, Bickford R P, Bigelow Elisha, Bigelow B A 2, Best E J, Blackman Sherman H, Billings Sylvester, Binnore H, Behrens Hasling, Billings Henry F, Bull Henry, Berry James, Burldge Jacob, Bellinger Jacob & co, Beals Z, Bennett J D, Bidwell James A, Black M J C, Bell James 2, Beatty John, Blair John R, Bigbee John R, Bennit John, Black John P, Bucher Wm F, Buller Wm, Benedict Wm, Belfield Wm, Bennett W H & co, Bennett M W, Bennett Wm C, Benedict M L, Best Lewis J, Bishop mr, Bellows G C, Becker Matthias, Benning L E, Brine Wm, Brewer A, Brackin John R, Briden Wm, Brennan Wm, Bowen William, Burton William, Braybrook J F, Branick John, Clinton, Boon Joseph, Braybrook Jos F, Bryne John, Brickman John, Brennan Joseph, Bennett Thomas, Belding Horace, Blackwell H M, Becker Gideon L, Bill Frederick, Bliss George H, Behign Theodore

Barton Walt W, Baldwin W A, Bates William, Bowden John, Eostie J H, Bennet James, Boyle James, Bruce James C, Brill James, Bushnell Henry, Brainard Harry, Broughton Harvey J, Brownell Geo D, Boulton Geo D, Bruce Thomas W, Brumet G B, Bowler Thomas, Bready Thomas, Brown George W, Brook Thomas M, Brougham Geo F, Brener Thomas, Byrens James T, Brown Charles, Brown Daniel W, Brown Geo W, Brown E T, Brown & co Chas, Brown dr J W, Brooks prof Dates C, Brooks Thomas M, Butler J G, Burk James, Burk Billy, Burk John, Burk John K, Burk Wm, Burk G H, Burns John, Burns cap Henry, Burns Michael, Bolger Lawrence, Brennan Luke, Bosser Wm R, Bertie H S, Briggs Geo W, Beck G A, Bergenes George C, Boden Frank, Bortree Frank S, Bodie S T, Brundige Jr Ed, Bristol R C, Bonney Edward, Brownhold Chas, Boughton Chas H, Boyce Peter, Brennan Pat, Browning Peter, Brunk dr C H, Boeum Peter, Borge C T, Buffak C, Browning C A, Boren Christian, Buck Albert, Bradley Joseph, Bradley Geo F, Bunker Jr Daniel, Buckley Michael, Browning Leander W, Buttles M R, Bush M W, Button J S, Bullons John, Burkhart John, Bulkert James D, Burgie Barry, Burgess Henry, Burbank Tracy, Buckingham Silas H, Burch E J, Burringer R, Burroughs Bogene P, Ballas capt Oscar, Barke Martin, Brown J B Lucas, Boughman H G, Boden John, Brandt John, Bond John, Borden Jno, Bryant B F, Bryant Addison, Bryant E W, Bryant Geo F, Briggs dr C, Briggs Lery H, Briggs J W, Byron John, Briceland Philip, Brown Gervase, Brown G F, Brown Wm S, Brown Wm, Brown Wm H, Brown Robert C, Brown J M, Brown & Bro's, Brown Thomas, Brown Jas Madison, Burkhard Philip, Buck & Hall, Burrell Andw F, Bullock Norman, Brandt Arnold, Boynton N P 2, Borter A H, Borchers & Renecker, Bradford & Alexander, Brine Alexander, Brown Joseph, Bogan John, Broadie Lewis, Boone L J, Boyeson M J, Breen Michael, Brydges Major Lyman, Buford Tate & co, Barnet Gutman & co

C

Chamblin A T capt, Chandler T C 2, Cleary S M, Caley J W & co, Clute W S, Cannbers M W, Clark Wm, Clark B F, Clark A O, Clark Nathaniel, Clark Patrick, Clark dr, Clark Peter, Clark D W, Clark R, Clark R N, Clark S, Clark James, Clark J W, Clark T R, Collins F S, Collins John rev, Cook Lafary Mc, Cook, Carr & co, Cook G W, Cook Henry, Cook John gen, Cook George M, Cook J P, Cooper Henry, Cooper Peterfield, Crane Garrison, Crane W M, Chacksfield G, Chamberlain G, Chalmers Thos, Chronich Farderick, Clarey James, Cleveland Jas O, Channon James, Chivelle John, Cumming G W, Crippe G R, Cranshaw Geo, Conroy Wm, Crippin N W, Cornell W B, Coffin Warren C, Cottrell Wm S, Coyl mr, Coyce Michael E, Condon M, Cross A J, Crook Nichols, Curtsh N, Callahan & Broadway, Crosier & Baxter, Currie Augustus, Craven Andw F, Culbertson Preston C, Crosby P H, Conckshan Chas, Crene Robert, Cutler Edward P, Cross E A, Crumpton Edwd, Crandle Ethan, Cunningham F W, Crane George W, Carter Cyrus L, Carpenter Geo B, Carpenter J J, Carpenter M A, Campbell E S, Campbell L A, Campbell J W, Chapman R L, Chapman J W, Chase Henry T, Chase Jerome J, Church & Lindsley, Caurch Uri N, Case H G, Cady & Beach, Cargill O F, Cass A B, Caldwell P F, Cady Parmer, Corrigan Edwd, Cambie Frank, Corper E C, Cutting J B & co, Cunningham H, Cushing Henry R W, Cohen Michael, Cooks W A Jr, Clark J G, Chapman F N, Carpenter G B, Cunningham H, Crone Martin, Craven Jesse, Culhane Thos, Carruthers Geb, Crawford John capt, Crofts Thos B, Crowther Henry, Crable H H, Crofoot J D, Coburn Jas M, Crawford Jas B, Cromasch J C rev, Cutler J, Cragg John, Crocker John, Crocker Wm, Cressler Wm, Crilly John D, Crushon Wm, Crosby mr, Cole Peter 2, Curran Pat, Corome Wm J, Cunningham Wm, W 2, Cross Joseph, Conrod Andw, Colvin A, Cowles James A, Compton Patrick, Copple Charles, Corworth Nathan, Coary Patrick, Cotter P, Coalman D, Caswell Geo T, Cageny Patrick, Cushman Gus, Carle George W, Caldwell H A, Carr H, Carter J T & Bro, Carrollton Jas, Carr John M, Carson John, Carlisle John D, Carlisle John H 2, Carrigan John, Cairn John, Carty John, Carey Joseph W, Cattlin J, Correll W W, Carey Wm capt, Caldwell Wm, Caughtery W H, Casper W G, Cashe Lewis, Case Michael, Cavenagh M T, Child Nicholas 2, Chapman Nathal, Chester Aug, Chamberlain C, Clavette Charles, Class C F, Chappel F L rev, Clapper Geo W, Chanett F dr, Cogbton Richard, Cole R M col, Convert A H, Colon Enoch, Coles George, Conrad G E, Corcoran Thos, Conlan Thomas, Cowdry George, Conner Frank, Coles S P, Colstat William, Cole H, Conlan James, Corcoran James, Conlan Thomas, Coob G W, Conover J A, Connolly James, Cowles J A, Coburn J A, Cowan J G, Connell James H, Conro John Baptiste, Caffry John, Corbett John, Colby John, Coburn J L, Cook Fran R R, Cook John, Colton John, Cooney Daniel R, Connolly Cornelius, Coghlan Patrick, Clark Geo J, Cline Edwin, Clark Jonathan

D

Dubler W H, Dolan Edward, Davis Chas M, Daw mr, Davis Bernard S, Dexter Chas, Dean Philip W, Dennison & Lester, De Puy A M, De Clercq & Dow, Demore & Green, Davis B W, Dawe Joseph, Dabb Richard, Dartley John, Darling C W, Dall Geo, Daley James, Dodge Louden W, Dunn F J, Dutton Lewis, Downes Exlon A, Davis Norman, Dolan Patrick, Drummond Alex, Durgin M H, Deitz John G, Dickinson T H, Drat Lient, Douglas & Co, Daniel Elias, Dement B C, Dutton R H, Doran John T, Dunne Wm H, Dean F, Day mr, Dean Lavater, Dane mr, Danl M, Dexter W W, Darigan Martine, Davis mr, Davis Morris, Dennison Wm, Davis Wm, Degolyer Wm, Darbane Watts, Dean W C, Dillard W D, Daniels J D, Dickson John H, De Coudres J P, Dingman John & Joseph, Dickinson John, Jarvis L, Dickerson Judge, Deson J, Daffey J C, De Luce Jas, Dorse Jerry, Devine J, Dakin Edw, Dennison E H, Dexter J S, Donelson S, Darling Fred, Digby Thos, Dickinson S W, Danforth Ed M, Dickinson E F, Day E A, Deluce Eugene F, Davy E W, Dunn Delos M, Dehaven & Son D, Davies P R, Delay Chas S, Davis B W, Derring Chas, Dexter Chas P, Downey Michael, Douglas Jas, Davis John B, Doolittle Geo, Dohoney Thos, Drake Irving O, Dusenbery J W, Drake Joseph A, Duff John, Downie Jowolo, Dyson John R, Dodd John M, Donlin John P, Donohue Thos, Doolittle E P, Dolan Felix J, Dodge R B, Dorval R, Drosher David, Doubles & Wymer, Doyles & Co, Dwight A E, Donahoe David J, Dunn Hugh, Dunning B F, Dunton Bro, Dunlap & Nye, Doane & Harlbut, Dunlap John H, Doyle Henry, Dennison Lester

E

English Patrick, Earle Charles E, Enoe A W, Elliott Albert A, Eley Philander, Everet O, Esty Nehemiah K, Edson Nennah, Emery B C, Ervin Robert, Eldred F H, Edmunds F W, Elsworth Fred B, Earley Samuel, Elexander Alvin, Erskin F P, Elbers Stanly, Eldridge Thos, Evans George E, Elliot J D F, Erving F W, Eldridge J W, Evans James, Ellis J C C, Edmunds J J, Edmondson Isaac, Elmore Theo, Eames Joseph, Elsker J G, Erby Jno, Elliott Edwin G, Edmondson Isaac, Ellinwood Jno N, English John E, Ege John H, Enright John, Ellenwood W J, Eaton M M, Everetts W, Elsworth Lewis, Evans Wm C, Eberts John, Epler Moreton L, Emert J P, Eldr Abrham S, Elder D P

F

Fawsett A F, Fahnestock Augustus, Finnegan Patk, Fercy Professor, Fitzgerald Patk, Fanning P F, Fitzsimmons C, Fitch Leonard, First Dr, Farn Dexter, Fisher E W, Fallgar F, Fisher Fred'ick, Faulkner Saml, Fuller E, Fox Stanfe, Fish T S, Fisinger G M, Farrar Geo W, Farrell Geo, French H, Fisher James A, Fay James, Farnum J P, Fitzgibbons Jas, Figg J J, Fahey James, Farrand Ira Le, Fitzgerald Jas, Farrin John, Fellows John, Fitzsimmons Jno, Fallon Joseph, Farwell John B, Fitzgerald Wm, Fay Wm 2, Fitzgerald M, Farvell Martin, Farguher Mathew, Finstey Michael, Farwell J B, Furman J C, Fisher Frank Heut, Farrand Dick, Fyrer Albert 2, Fox W F, Fouke & Harper, French, Friend, Fralick Norman, Fleming Andrew W, Foster N P, Foley P E, Fraser Chas 2, Flood Chas, Frink C S, Fletcher Elie, Foster Frank, Fowler S P, Foley Thos H, Flamer Henry, Fordstran B, French Geo W, Ford T M, Fling James, Frank J C, Foster H C, Flinn Daniel, Fry Daniel, Furlong Robert, Fletcher Saml A, Ford J M, Fob James, Hurner Jas 2, Frist James, Fogg & Co J P, Full John, Fredericks JVE, Flaherty John, French J, Flanery Jas W, Flannery M F, Fowler W H, Flood W W, Foster W, Fowler W W, Fuller Wm, Ford W S, Forcht Wm 2, Fore Martin G, French Wm S, Flinn Michael, Fogle Moses, Foley Wm, Frederick John V E, Fisher W H

G

Gill & Williams, Gifford A T, Gifford Alonzo P, Gardner & Baker, Gallighan Pat, Gee Charles, Goggin P, Gallagher Philip, Gallagher Dennis, Gilstan Dan, George Robert X, Garvey Edward, Gee Samuel, Gill Edward, Geerln John, Gibbins Thomas, Gilson George capt, Gilbert C N, Gammons George W, Gleunan Thomas, Gardner J E, Gibson J M, Gerble J L, Gillespie James, Gilligan James, Gear J F, Gallaher J J, Garrick J, Gest J H, Gale John, Garlay John, Gartrell John, Harvey, Grover Leonard, Geigher John, Gilmore Joseph, Gibbons W A L, Gould William J, Gardner L D, Geer Lewis, Gillespie Thomas, Gassett L, Gatrell John, Harvey, Gaines H L, Garden Samuel, Garret John, Gardner J R, Gayner Michael, Griffin A D 2, Galdin Benj sergt, Goodrich A B, Griffin N J, Griswold M H, Griffin A F, Goen C J, Grow C H, Goss Peter, Goodrich jr Edson H, Gaw H M, Goodhue A V, Grant R, Grant E C, Groff Colin, Grant E J, Galie Sam, Gray F M, Guthrie P A capt, Greene W Fred, Grant George W, Goodrich G W, Greene G T, Grisson Thos L dr, Green George, Groscurth G, Germain George H, Goodnow George W, Guthrie P W capt, Goodman H, Griffith Horace, Grant James, Gowan James, Green J M, Graff Isaac, Grant J, Green John, Galden John, Gosler John, Goodland John, Guthrie John N, Greer George, Gregory John, Gould W W, Griffith William, Green W M, Gaston W W, Greene Lewis 3, Gould L G, Goodman Francis

H

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

A WAIL FROM THE SOUTHERN HEART.

The Hotbed of Treason Terribly Demoralized.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 19.]

The condition of this military department, as embraced within the limits of Georgia and South Carolina, is anything but satisfactory to any man who is aware of facts, and has capacity to understand their bearing. We presume there is no one in this department to whom the condition of our present military organizations is *less satisfactory than to the General commanding.* Probably there is no one so thoroughly aware of the *lamentable disorganization that prevails in certain corps* and sections of this command. Yet it would scarcely be fair to hold him responsible for this condition of things. His department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and to this department. They came to him under the command of imbeciles; he has received them, a herd of stragglers and outlaws. What has been done to eradicate this fatal evil we shall not stop to inquire. The time has been short to do much, and the forces have been much scattered. But the very last moments are arriving, when all must be done that is to be done, when all must be done that can be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure. And there is much to do.

Before bringing ourselves to face the enemy, it is absolutely essential that those in command bring themselves to face the vital evils existent within our own lines. The path we now are traveling is straight to destruction. The crisis of the confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government in which reform is important. But reform in our armies is essential—is vital. Without it the death knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. With the proper reforms made, he is a coward who carries his heart in his boots. There are men in the land—there is fight in the land! It is the imbecile that is sick at heart—it is the coward whose stomach is weak. There is nothing before us that cannot be overcome; but to do it, there must be nerve. Men in command must not be afraid to die—they must not be afraid to kill. Officers must be killed—not mere privates. Reform must begin at the top, not at the bottom of the service. To reach the private, captains must be shot. We want no child's play—we want an army.

What is a man's life to the institutions and the liberty of the country? Nothing. Let old things pass away—let us have a new condition of things. *We want no more Jeff. Davis' foolery;* we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve—we want no more of Bahamism—we want no mermaids with heads of monkeys and fishy attachments at the nether extremities—we want men, real men, earnest men—*North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no mood for trifling.* They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more. South Carolina don't intend to be conquered. She intends to fight. She don't intend to be hampered or turned over to the enemy. When she is thus dealt with, there will be reckoning—a reckoning where there will be no respecters of person. We want implicit order and calm force. South Carolina is a commonwealth of order; we expect order, and we demand order. We are accustomed to order. We are not used to lawless ruffianism; we don't intend to suffer it.

The General in command of this department is a thorough soldier, trained and tried. We believe that he will perform this duty. We look to him to do so, unflinchingly, without fear, favor or affection—regardless of pettifoggers and politicians in boots. This is a community of law. Just one hundred and ninety-two years ago we began our political existence under the authority of the Lords Proprietors of England, and the rule of the Cavaliers, with the good old English code of laws, unemasculated by modern philanthropy and pseudo humanitarianism, to guide us. With the blessing of God we have still preserved that code but little adulterated by demagogism. We can still hang a villain, or shoot a ruffian, without lacerating the bowels of our humanity. We have not yet come to have a nursery for scoundrels, called a Penitentiary—nor public preachers in the pulpit, who called Christ "a good Galilean youth." Simple folks, we have little improved upon our ancestors. We are still only as our fathers left us in their ignorance—simply civilized and simply Christians. The law of order and obedience is the law of habit here. All good citizens here look for the enforcement of it here, in the military as in civil life. The Executive of this State will support it, and will cheerfully, gladly do so.

We stand to-day as gladiators stripped to the fight; we are ready and trained to enter the struggle for life or for death. South Carolina is ready to become the arena of the Republic. Her sons are ready for the contest. Make of her whole soil a military camp—strip her to the waist; she will not shrink. But give her her gauntlets and her sword, and she is ready to stand or fall where she is.

A most onerous but imperative duty devolves upon the commander of this department, whoever he is. That duty—the first and most essential duty—is to cashier and to shoot. Without it nothing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. With it, he is a coward who succumbs at heart. Everything is at stake—everything that is in the way must be faced and trampled upon. The man who commands here must put his heart in his pocket and his sword in his hand. He must know nothing but the good of the Confederacy. That he must do regardless of official weakness. The end must be radical reform. It is folly to talk of red tape now—we want the thing—we must have it—reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians. We want, and we must have, brains and pluck in commanders, and implicit obedience and order in subordinates and soldiers. Six paces and a steady aim will do the business if repeated sufficiently often, especially among commissioned officers.

If, however, commanding officers will not do their duty in this matter, let all men shut their books, for the end will have well nigh come. The time is short—will it be improved?

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

The House met at 9 a. m. A message from the Senate announced the adoption of a resolution instructing door keepers to have the national flag displayed from the dome of the Capitol during session, and asking the concurrence of the House. Sundry petitions and reports from committees were received and referred to appropriate committees. On motion of Mr. Gregg the use of the hall of the House was tendered to a Mr. Walker Tuesday evening next, to enable him to mutilate the bird of our country in his own peculiar style. He does it regularly every session and has a prescriptive right so so do by this time.

Mr. Branham moved to suspend the rules to take up Senate bill 49 for payment of interest advanced by Winslow, Lanier & Co. The bill was read a second time, and Mr. Griffith moved to amend so as to avoid all mention of Gov. Morton's efforts in the matter. Rejected—ayes 31, nays 49. Mr. Buskirk offered another filibustering amendment to the same effect. Considerable debate ensued, and Mr. Brown, butternut Representative from Jackson county, threatened a bolt. Coffroth and Buskirk and other gentlemen of the opposition moved round uneasily, and finally, pending the main question and Buskirk's amendment, the matter was postponed until Monday at 2 p. m., to which time the House adjourned. Brown was heard to intimate as he left the hall that the House might find itself without a quorum on Monday. If the bolt comes off the Democratic members propose to go to Jeffersonville to rusticate at the expense of the State.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, MICH., Saturday, Jan. 21.

A considerable number of propositions asking Congress for grants of land for various objects, are before the Legislature. They want a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac la Belle, so that vessels can get into a safe harbor in that region; also a national foundry at Marquette; also light houses and fog bells on the Straits of Michilimacinac; also railroads and wagon roads, and for all and several they ask grants of land.

A resolution for a recess of one week, commencing next Thursday, was voted down in the House to-day. Various new bills were introduced in both houses. From the amount of new business coming in, it is certain that a final adjournment will not be reached before the first of March. The bounty bill is still before the Committee of the Whole. In the House new matter on that subject comes in every day.

Mr. Graham, of Berrien, introduced a bill legalizing the action of the Board of Supervisors of that county in paying bounties to volunteers.

The Senate has been mostly engaged in considering numerous bills in Committee of the Whole to-day. The Governor sent in a message to-day nominating a few hundred Notaries. The Senate went into executive session but nothing was done beyond appointing a committee on the executive business, of which Senator Brown, of Kalamazoo, is Chairman. A pressure is being made on the Governor for various appointments of an important character. He will suit himself in these matters, and his good judgment and sound discretion will not lead him astray.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Jan. 21.

In the Senate a communication from the Supreme Court reporter was presented, stating that in consequence of the increased cost of paper and printing, it was impossible for him to deliver the Supreme Court report at the prices fixed by law, without loss, and suggesting that it was necessary something should be done in the matter.

Several private appropriations and local bills were introduced, also a bill to relet the public printing.

The assembly resolution for procuring copies of the Governor's Message in foreign languages, of the lowest bidder, was voted down. A motion was made to reconsider, and the subject was postponed to Wednesday.

The assembly resolution for a committee to seek to remedy the detention of soldiers in southern hospitals was concurred in, and Senators Wood and M. K. Young were appointed on the part of the Senate.

A bill was passed to allow the fifth ward of Milwaukee to raise money to pay bounty to volunteers, after being amended to limit the amount to $400.00 to each volunteer.

The death of Hon. J. M. McGuire, member of the assembly, from Dodge county, was announced by appropriate remarks from Senators Smith and Clark, and the Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned to Monday evening.

In the assembly, among the memorials presented, was one from Racine in favor of an act providing State bounty to volunteers, and instructing the Committee on Town and County Organization to inquire into the expediency of returning to the former system of county government. Resolutions were adopted to meet at 7½ o'clock p. m. on Monday, and at 9½ a. m. on Saturday, instead of at 10 o'clock a. m.; authorizing the Railroad Committee to employ a clerk; and referring several portions of the Governor's message to appropriate Standing Committees.

Among the bills introduced of a general nature, were those repealing section 84, chapter 101, of Revised Statutes respecting legacies; amending the Revised Statutes respecting guardians and wards, administration and distribution of estates intestate, and respecting letters testamentary; to amend the county Superintendent law, and authorizing towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for volunteers' bounties, and support of volunteers' families. The latter bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A resolution of condolence and sympathy with the family of Mr. McGuire, of Dodge county, was reported by Mr. Jones, from special committee, out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

House adjourned till Monday evening.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 21.

An accident occurred on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Jefferson Barracks, this morning, caused by the breaking of the Desperes River bridge. The locomotive and tender went through, and several persons were severely wounded.

The guerillas who lately infested Boone, Calloway and Howard counties have been subdued at the cost of many rebel lives.

Diplomatic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Baron De Wetterstedt, who has heretofore represented as Minister resident the government of Sweden and Norway in the United States, has been received by the President as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Baron said that in thus elevating his legation in America, to first rank of the diplomatic hierarchy, the King had been influenced by the desire of offering to this country a special mark of his esteem and of his sympathy, and manifesting the importance which he attaches to cementing and bringing still closer the relations of cordial friendship.

Supplies for Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Henry Simons has given free of charge the use of the clipper brig Samuel Welsh, 2,000 bbls. capacity, to convey supplies to Savannah for the sufferers there.

PRURIGO LOTIO.

(ITCH KILLER.)

A SURE CURE

For the ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY.

Manufactured by E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND, Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

And at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; CHARLES G. SMITH; BURNHAM VAN SCHAACK; W. D. HARRIS & CO.; SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., and H. SCOVILL.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until January 25, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year, at the points herein designated. The ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed icehouses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the icehouses, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be made for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective points, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions:

Quantity to be delivered at

Natchez, Miss.	1/3 tons.
Vicksburg, Miss.	10
Columbus, Ky.	10
Paducah, Ky.	10
Louisville, Ky.	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]
Helena, Ark.	[illegible]
Little Rock, Ark.	[illegible]
Fort Smith, Ark.	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Ohio.	[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio.	[illegible]
Cleveland, Ohio.	[illegible]
Evansville, Ind.	[illegible]
Madison, Ind.	[illegible]
Cairo, Ill.	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill.	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]
Madison, Wis.	[illegible]
Keokuk, Iowa.	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible]
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	[illegible]

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice at all the above points daily, by weight, for the year 1865—in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge—at United States General Hospitals, upon the preceding annual estimate and with the same proviso.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ———— tons of first quality ice, carefully packed in substantial icehouses, at the within named points, namely: ———— at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at ———— tons at $———— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director. (Signed.)

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of Surgeons in charge, at or near the within named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely: ———— $———— per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills certified to by the Medical Director. (Signed.)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the Department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfil the contract certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court, or a United States District Attorney, must accompany the proposal. If rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified by mail or otherwise when their bid is accepted, and immediately required to enter into contract under bonds to the amount of $5,000. The bonds must be properly certified, and the post office address of principals and sureties stated upon them.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post Office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly stated upon the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to "Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Louisville, Kentucky."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

D. L. MAGRUDER, Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor, Louisville, Ky.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

Miscellaneous.

STEAM TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.—The well-known favorite Clyde-Built Iron Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE of Steamships,

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA" and "UNITED KINGDOM,"

Are intended to sail fortnightly to and from New York, carrying passengers to and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway or Londonderry. These steamers were built specially for the Atlantic trade, are divided into water and air-tight compartments.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to any of the above places: Cabins, $130 and $100; steerage, $45, payable in American currency.

To New York from any of the above places: Cabins, $90 and $80; steerage $35, payable in gold or equivalent in American currency.

Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets at these rates from the Agents.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, New York.

MR. F. W. REASOR WILL make his semi-annual sale of

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS

THROUGH

MESSRS. JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Wednesday, February 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock,

Embracing 1,500 packages of the most desirable brands ever offered at auction, including:

225 cases York and Everett Cottonades.
150 cases Blue, Oxford, Brown and Cadet Kentucky Jeans.
55 cases Lancaster and Tiverton Plaids.
140 cases Androscoggin, Lewiston and Bates' Corset Jeans.
65 cases Apron and Furniture Checks.
70 cases Lancaster and Roanoke Ginghams.
115 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Williamsville, Jamestown, Hope, Blackstone, Red Bank, and other desirable makes.
67 cases 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Bleached and Brown Pepperell, Lippitt and Union Sheetings.
90 bales 4-4 Patagasco, Howard Appleton, Portsmouth, Park and Lancaster Brown Sheetings.
85 bales 4-4 Laconia, Pepperell, New Market, Lyman, James, Dwight, and Washington Brown Shirtings.
50 bales Brown Drills.
25 bales Tickings.
25 cases Madder Prints.
200 bales Blue and Brown Denims.
100 bales Stripes.

Mr. Reasor desires to call the particular attention of the trade to this sale, as it will comprise the most desirable makes of Staple Cotton Goods, and will be the largest offering, with one exception, ever made in this country. The goods are all in order and original packages.

RICHARD MASON & SON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Lath, Shingles, Posts,

AND ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER.

City orders delivered promptly.

CARS LOADED WITHOUT CHARGE.

RICHARD MASON, R. MASON, Jr., 144 Market st., corner Monroe, P. O. Box 645, Chicago.

We have on hand a good assortment of Lumber for building and fencing, 1 lot of 1¼ and 1½ inch Flooring, some good Box Boards. Also Shingles, Lath and Posts, and sixty cords of slabs for kindling wood. R. MASON & SON.

THE LAFLIN POWDER COMPANY,

SOL. A. SMITH, Jr., Agent.

GUN POWDER MANUFACTURERS,

Office—79 South Water street, cor. State, Chicago, Ill.

DEALERS IN

Safty Fuse for Blasting.

AGENTS FOR ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER COMPANY

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, for

Oak and Pine Lumber

For (400) four hundred Freight Cars and (10) ten Passenger Coaches.

All information in regard to quality and quantity can be had of G. D. WHITMAN, Purchasing Agent, 51 and 53 Dearborn street, Room No. 3.

ROBT HALE, General Superintendent.

J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS, HOSIERY,

Fancy Dry Goods, Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,

32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash avenue.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes.

GEORGE W. HILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and REAL ESTATE AGENT, attends to collections, negotiates Loans, buys and sells Real Estate, in this and adjoining towns ... P. O. Box 1397, Chicago, Ill.

A 1 SCHOONER

For sale, the schooner ..., carrying ... bushels of wheat, ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

THE CITY.

THE RIVER BILL.—The Mayor has appointed Aldermen Holden, Talcott and Roberts as the committee to proceed to Springfield to lay before the Legislature the action of the Common Council in relation to the proposed bill for cleansing the river.

LARCENY.—James Bell was on Saturday arraigned in the Police Court for the larceny of an overcoat from Wm. Bell, the proprietor of a boarding house on Clinton street. The coat was found upon Bell, who was arrested as he was about to leave the city on the St. Louis railroad for Alton. He confessed the theft, and was locked up in default of $500 bail.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Friday night in a row on Clark, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, a man was shot with a revolver, the ball passing under his scalp from right to left over four inches. Dr. E. W. Case was called, and extracted the ball. The man is in a fair way to recover.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The teachers of St. John's Episcopal Sunday School, Union Park, will hold a festival, at the hall of the Washington Skating Park, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to replenish and enlarge the library of the school. We wish them a liberal success.

OFF THE TRACK.—An engine belonging to the Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Co. ran off the track on Saturday, near the crossing of the Burlington track with Clark street. No damage was done, but travel was delayed for a long time in consequence.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Dr. William Elder, of the U. S. Treasury Department, will deliver a course of four lectures in the interest of the Young Men's Association, Feb. 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th. Dr. Elder is thoroughly conversant with his subject, and has the reputation of being one of the most entertaining and interesting lecturers at present in the field.

MEETING OF THE EX-COMMITTEE OF THE N. W. SANITARY FAIR.—The regular weekly meeting of the Executive Committee of the forthcoming Northwestern Sanitary Fair, will take place this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock prompt, in the Fair Committee Rooms, second floor of the Theater Building, No. 66 Madison street. Chairman committees in the various departments of trade, business, or the professions, and who are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee of the Fair, are earnestly requested to be in attendance.

LARCENY.—Rosa Clark, a well known demirep who has haunted Clark street for the past year, was brought before Justice McDonnell on Saturday, charged with the robbery of $60 in money, a valuable breastpin, baggage check, &c., from William Buchanan, of Iowa city. The pin, check, &c., were found in her possession, but the money could not be obtained. The witnesses in the case being so intoxicated that they were unable to stand and give their testimony, the case was postponed until Monday.

C. & ST. L. RR.—FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—The fourth annual gathering of the officers of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, and their friends, will be held at the Tremont House, in this city, on Thursday next. A special train will leave St. Louis on Wednesday night, bringing invited guests from along the line of the road, including the Mayor and City Council of St. Louis, who have been invited, and will be present. The occasion will be one of unusual festivity.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Graves & Irvine having retired from the retail trade in ladies' furnishings, in order to devote themselves entirely to wholesaling, have disposed of that branch to their well-known assistants, Misses Gunnison and Francis, to whose advertisement on our first page we direct the attention of the ladies. We doubt not they will find the new firm as assiduous in catering to the feminine taste as the old. Call and see them at 116 South Clark street.

MARINER & FISH'S BAKING POWDER, AND MILK SUBSTITUTE.—A powder has just been patented by Messrs. Mariner & Fish of this city, which promises to come into very extensive use for baking purposes, and as a substitute for milk. It contains no alum, chalk, lime, or any other of those deleterious ingredients which enter largely into other baking powders. Its superiority and healthfulness is attested by certificates from Professors Blaney, Brainard, Mahla, Freer, Andrews, Miller and others. See advertisement.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Henry Jeunjes a shoemaker of Teutonic nationality, was brought up in the police court on Saturday charged with a savage assault upon the person of Earnst Stahl of the firm of Stahl & Fischbeck leather dealers No. 204 Lake street. It appeared that Jeunjes was indebted to Stahl, and when the latter called for payment a difficulty arose, which ended in Jeunjes striking him a fierce blow on the forehead with a heavy shoe-hammer. The accused not being ready for trial the case was postponed until Tuesday, he finding bail in the sum of $800.

THE CHICAGO PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The announcement of this company is still continued in another column, because its stock is offered for a few days longer to our citizens. E. C. Wilder, who represents the company in this city, has, within the past few days made liberal sales of its stock, which abundantly proves that the public appreciate the value of names in connection with such enterprises. Those elsewhere given are a guarantee of the security and attraction of this particular investment.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE—COMMENCEMENT.—The Annual Commencement exercises of the Rush Medical College will be held on Wednesday evening next. In consequence of the largeness of the graduating class—one hundred and five members—the exercises will necessarily be held in a larger room than any within the college building. Smith, Nixon & Ditson's Music Hall has been secured for the occasion. The address will be delivered by Prof. E. S. Carr, whose public lecture on Atmospheric Chemistry the present winter was so favorably received. The exercises will be short. The friends of students are invited.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General Albert L. Lee, chief of cavalry of the Department of the Gulf, reached this city yesterday, *en route* for New Orleans, whither he goes to resume active service. General Lee has been absent from his department for several weeks, on sick leave, and has just returned from Washington, where he was summoned to testify before a military commission concerning that brilliant failure—the Red River campaign. Gen. Lee is one of the best cavalry officers in the service, and as he returns to his department with renewed health, it is fair to presume that he will take an active part in the campaign having for its object the reduction of Mobile, and kindred enterprises.

THE TRAVELER'S INSURANCE CO.—The frequency of railroad accidents in these days strengthens the suggestions of the value of an institution like the Traveler's Insurance Company, which covers the risk of accidents by the way, both to the extent of life risks, and of risks to limb and person. A small premium paid in secures to the sufferer by any such accident a weekly allowance during illness, proportionate to the sum paid, and in several instances already noted the policy paid has very largely come in to alleviate the results of such mishap. It is little wonder that Messrs. Moore & Stearns, General Insurance Agent, in the Hartford Building, on Lasalle street, are running up a large list of insured with the Traveler's Insurance Co. not only of travelers but mechanics and citizens generally.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.—A model of Solomon's Temple, constructed at a large expense, and supposed to be altogether correct in detail and surroundings, will be exhibited during the present week at Bryan Hall. Of the merits of this model as a piece of mechanism, we are assured that those conversant with oriental architecture speak in the most exalted terms. When to this commendation we add that Dr. Ryder, a person known to be thoroughly familiar with oriental scenes and customs, will give the explanatory lectures, the public may be sure that they will be gratified in visiting it. A better idea of that wondrous structure can be gained by an inspection of this model than by columns of highly wrought description. Remember, it is to be here for five nights only, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 23d.

CORRECTION—RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS.—In our issue of Saturday we inadvertently stated that the Richards' Manufacturing Co. had recommenced business with Mr. Richards as superintendent, &c. The mistake was ours and was simply an error of supposition. We are informed that the Richards' Manufacturing Company *have discontinued business altogether*—the proceedings so long in the Circuit Court having terminated, and a satisfactory compromise effected, by which the Richards' Corn Sheller Works, with Mr. Richards at the head of the concern, become their successors to the entire business. We gladly make the correction, and advise our grain dealers and millers of the Northwest to give the new firm a call.

The machine, under the skillful supervision of Mr. Richards' the patentee, has achieved a world-wide and meritorious reputation, and from its immense capacity, has become an indispensable auxiliary to the great grain growing regions of the West.

THE RIVER COMMISSION.—The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Stephen Clary on 'Change, and adopted with only two dissentient voices, one of those being that of an Alderman who had denounced the Commission at the Council meeting of the previous day:

WHEREAS, This community has suffered for years, both by sickness and death, from the fearfully corrupt and air-poisoned influences of the Chicago river; and

WHEREAS, The authorities of the city have for years had the legal authority, and were in duty bound, as representatives of the people, to provide a remedy from the foul pestilence, which they have neglected to do; therefore be it

Resolved, That we highly approve and indorse the action of the Citizen Committee of Thirty, and hold that their action is but the expression of the wishes of the people *en masse*, and that is sustained by the majority of the tax-payers.

Resolved, That we ask the General Assembly to pass, as promptly as in their judgment may seem expedient, the bill now before their honorable body, entitled "A Bill to Create a Board of River Commissioners."

RECRUITING.—Since our last report fifteen men have been enlisted at prices ranging from $300 to $420. The following is the exhibit of the credits on the books of the County War Fund Committee:

First Ward	1	Hyde Park	8
Second	5	Jefferson	1
Third	6	Lake	11
Fourth	5	Lake View	13
Fifth	6	Lemont	5
Sixth	1	Leyden	17
Seventh	3	Lyons	3
Eighth	6	Maine	13
Ninth	11	New Trier	9
Tenth	6	Niles	6
Eleventh	9	Northfield	3
Twelfth	4	Orland	9
Thirteenth	1	Palatine	14
Fourteenth	5	Palos	6
Fifteenth	8	Proviso	5
Sixteenth	20	Rich	9
Barrington	14	Schaumberg	15
Bremen	13	Thornton	1
Calumet	8	Wheeling	19
Cicero	6	Worth	8
Elk Grove	13		
Evanston	10	Total	306
Hanover	8		

CHRISTMAS COLLECTIONS—CATHOLIC SEMINARY.—The following is a list of the collections taken up at Christmas last, for the Catholic Seminary: *City Churches*—St. Patrick's, $741; St. Mary's, $461; Cathedral of the Holy Name, $500; Holy Family, $441; St. Louis, $404; Immaculate Conception, $150; St. John's, $250; St. Columbkill's, $200; St. Bridget's, $125; St. Peter's, $111; St. Michael's, $105; St. James', $150; St. Joseph's, $86; St. Francis', $75.

Country.—Peoria, $200; Ottawa, $200; Lockport, $150; Morris, $130; Mendota, $125; Fulton and Sterling, $125; Galena, $117; Waukegan, $117; Galena (Ger.), $110; Aurora (Ger.), $110; Bloomington, $100; [illegible] $100; Elgin, $90; Rockford, $85; Freeport, $85; Sanganock, $85; [illegible]; Henry, $80; Aurora, $75; Nauvoo, $70; [illegible] $65.00; Troy Grove, $63.00; Naperville, $61.00; Wapella, $55.00; Amboy, $55.00; Wilmington, $50.00; Apple River, $50.00; Joliet, (Ger.) $47.00; Jackson's Settlement, $47.00; McHenry, (Ger.) $42.00; Peoria, (Ger.) $40.00; Bourbonais, $31.00; Kankakee, $31.00; Richton and Strasburg, $25.00; Kankakee, $21.00; DeKalb, $20.00; Pettite Isles, $ 8.00; New Strasburg, $16.00; Joliet, $42.00; Hickory, $42.00; Rock Island, came late, $25.00; Galesburg, $50.00.

THE NEWSBOYS.

Bryan Hall Friday Evening—Gathering of the Newsboys—Addresses by Leading Citizens and a Newsboy—Reformatory Measures.

The gathering of the newsboys and citizens of Chicago, at Bryan Hall Friday evening, was most respectable in point of numbers. The boys, the Ishmaels of the press, each displaying his badge, occupied seats on the platform on the left of the speaker's chair, and several of our public spirited citizens on the right. Among the latter were T. B. Bryan, Esq., Hon. Geo. C. Bates, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. J. T. Butler, D. D., Judge Zearing and other. The exercises were extremely interesting.

Hon Geo. C. Bates called the meeting to order, and nominated Thos. B. Bryan as chairman. This nomination was loudly confirmed.

Mr. Bryan on taking the chair briefly explained that the meeting had been called in aid of the movement designed to ameliorate the condition of the news boys in Chicago. He said this movement would be hailed with delight by all philanthropists. Already numbering nearly two hundred and constantly increasing, the majority of them orphans and friendless, it was a question with our citizens whether they should be left to themselves and permitted to drift down the stream of recklessness or be guided into paths of honorable ambition. He spoke of the marked success which had attended a similar movement in New York, and said there was no reason why like satisfactory results could not be secured in Chicago.

Rev. Robert Collyer was then introduced, and received with uproarious applause. Mr. Collyer said he felt a little timid about addressing his audience, because he feared if he said anything that did not altogether please his hearers, they would certainly salute him with hisses instead of applause. He sympathized heartily with the movement, because it tended to relieve the boys from the more than ordinary perils and temptations which beset them as a class. The powers of Evil, he said, were banded together to get possession of the news boys, and the influences now thrown around them would determine their future well-being. We should take advantage of the experience of the New York institution, and begin here in Chicago where it had left off. The movement promised to be as important and far-reaching in its results as any movement ever inaugurated in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Butler was introduced and spoke eloquently and effectively. Chicago, he said, in her commercial and spiritual, had kept pace with her national prosperity. To illustrate this he referred to the establishment of asylums and institutions of learning and benevolence within her borders. He said the movement about to be inaugurated would be the crowning effort of Chicago, in the direction of spiritual progress.

James McBride, the newsboy Vice President of the association, was then introduced as the first newsboy who ever made a speech before an audience such as had assembled at Bryan Hall.

He said that not being accustomed to public speaking, though his voice was sometimes heard in public, it would not be expected that he should be either instructive or entertaining. He belonged to a class that had done much towards disseminating knowledge, standing in the light of a distant medium between the editor and his readers. In this respect newsboys share equal dignity with the United States mail or the telegraph; and sometimes, as many a patron would remember, they even cry later and more startling news than either the telegraph or the newspapers can boast.

There were not far from 200 newsboys in the city of Chicago, who earn their livelihood solely by selling newspapers. Among this number were boys who had sold papers in every large city in the United States. He had himself, sold papers in the city of Milwaukee, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, Natchez, New Orleans, Savannah, Augusta and Charleston, and in none of these cities was there so good a field for operations as in Chicago. There was not a newsboy in Chicago who could not, with proper industry, earn $10 a week; and there were many who earn double that sum. He said his hearers had all seen the "white pony express," or if they had not they might do so upon any afternoon, when a newsboy, mounted on a white pony, gallops away from the *Journal* office for Camp Douglas and vicinity. That boy and a brother, also a newsboy, were left orphans not many months ago. They are industrious and saving, and not only support themselves comfortably, but are educating a sister at one of the best educational institutions in the city. He did not take any credit to himself when he said that he had netted and saved $2,000 since the commencement of the war. He made these exhibits for the purpose of showing that there is money enough earned to make the calling of the news boy respectable, and to call the attention of his hearers to the fact that very few of the boys saved a cent. When his hearers learned this, and the still more lamentable fact that not more than one in five could read or write; when they considered that very many of them are orphans, friendless and homeless, and that they are growing up without education or guidance of any sort, he thought they would conclude that a better field for missionary labor does not exist, nor one where Christians and philanthropists can more profitably direct their efforts.

A reading room or school open at all hours to the newsboys, would supply a great want. There are none so depraved as not to thankfully avail themselves of such an opportunity for learning. The recklessness and riotous conduct so often observed among newsboys is the fruit of necessity. If people would keep a person out of mischief they should give his head and hands constant employment. If intelligence came that 200 Hottentots some thousands of miles away, were growing up in ignorance and wickedness, appeals would be made in every church in Chicago for their relief. Would not the people of Chicago do something for the 200 newsboys at home?

Mr. McBride was loudly applauded. When he had concluded Hon. Geo. C. Bates and Judge Tearney each made eloquent and able addresses, after which the following contributions were handed in: Dr. Hamill $25; Rev. Robert Collyer $100; H. H. Marsh $10; John Wright $25; F. V. Pitney $5; James Harvey $25; John L. Walsh $25; H. T. Leavitt $10; George C. Bates $25; Rev. Dennis Dunne, D. D., $25; Rev. T. J. Butler, D. D., $25; T. B. Bryan $200; L. G. Duff $5; J. C. Adams $10—Total $513.

After a song by the newsboys the meeting adjourned.

Subscription books are open at the offices of the TRIBUNE, *Journal, Times* and *Post*, and at the offices of T. B. Bryan, John R. Walsh, F. A. Emory corner of Clark and Lake, and T. W. Anderson, No. 214 Dearborn street.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Found Dead in the Streets with a Fractured Skull.

On Saturday morning the body of an unknown man was found lying in the ditch on the southeast corner of Clinton and Madison streets. An examination of the body disclosed no outward marks of violence, with the single exception of a slight abrasion of the skin on the right side of the face and cheek, which it was at first thought might have been received in falling into the ditch where he was found. The Coroner caused the body to be removed to the dead house, at the City Cemetery, where a *post mortem* examination was made in the afternoon by Dr. T. T. Fitch. It was then ascertained that the deceased had met his death by violence. A fracture of the parietal bone about three inches in length was discovered, and a copious effusion of blood between the muscles of the temple and the skull on the right side, and also a considerable quantity of blood upon the brain. The Doctor expressed the opinion that death had been produced by blows from some dull instrument—probably a slung shot.

The deceased is as yet unrecognized. The body has the appearance of being that of a man about forty years of age, stoutly built, about five feet seven inches in height, with sandy curly hair and red whiskers. It was dressed in a black overcoat, blue undercoat, black vest and pants, and a black Kossuth hat. A black rosary, with a small black crucifix attached, was found in one of the pockets. There can be but little doubt that the man was brutally murdered, and then thrown into the ditch where found.

In order to give the Police time and opportunity to ferret out evidence in the case, the inquest was postponed until Monday afternoon at two o'clock. It will be held at the City Cemetery.

The N. W. F. A. C. Afghan.

The following letter has been received from Mrs. General Sherman, in acknowledgment of the Afghan presented to her by the managers and friends of the Freedmen's Fair:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., January 6, 1865.

Mrs. E. E. McLeish, Secretary of the Freedmen's Fair:

DEAR MADAM:—I very much fear you have come to the conclusion that I do not appreciate the generosity and the compliments of the lady managers.

Your elegant present remained in the Express Office some time, before I was aware that it had been sent to me.

Please offer my most sincere and cordial acknowledgments to the ladies. Be assured that this, like every other testimonial to my husband's worth, shall be carefully preserved as an heir-loom in my family. As a specimen of the elegant skill of the fair makers, the beautiful fabric is well worth preserving.

With the most cordial good will and esteem, for yourself, Madam, and the ladies in whose behalf you have addressed me,

I am, very truly yours,

ELLEN E. SHERMAN.

Nautical Education.

The Committee on Nautical Education, consisting of J. C. Dore, E. G. Wolcott and J. F. Beaty appointed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, reported at the last meeting the following, which was on Friday presented to the full Board and unanimously adopted:

To the President and Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee, to whom was referred the further consideration of the subject of nautical education for persons employed in the navigation and marine business of the lakes, with instruction to propose some plan for the action of this Board, report:

That the magnitude of the trade of these northern lakes, and the number of lives exposed in the traffic and travel in the vessels employed, demand that every precautionary measure should be adopted to secure general intelligence, correct business habits, and the most reliable professional skill, in all intrusted with the command and management of the vessels, whether propelled by wind or steam, and as the same general considerations apply here, which should govern the action of the shipping interests of the country generally, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Directors of this Board be and are hereby authorized to memorialize the Congress of the United States, in behalf of this Board of Trade, to establish a general system of nautical education for the whole commercial marine of the country.

Meeting of the Draft Committees.

At a meeting of the First Ward Protective Association, last evening, a committee composed of E. P. Towne, Esq., George Ascel and Patrick Powers was appointed to meet committees from the other wards of the city at Room No. 5, in the Court House, on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of procuring the consent of Provost Marshal General Fry to allow the various Ward Associations, to put in recruits at the present low figures to the credit of the different Ward Associations, to be applied as substitutes after the draft. This course, if adopted will save a great deal of money to the wards, and it is earnestly requested that every ward in the city shall be represented by its duly delegated committee. A resolution was also adopted conferring the appropriation of the money raised for the benefit of the members of the Association only who shall have paid the sum of twenty-five dollars. This action will prevent the whole ward from receiving the advantage of the money paid in by a few who are public-spirited enough to come forward with their money. The next meeting will be held in the Circuit Court Room Tuesday evening.

SCLAVONIC UNION.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the last Polish revolution, this occasion was celebrated by a meeting of Chicago citizens, members of the different Sclavic nations, at the Bohemian Hall on the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets. The intention was to form an association of Sclavonic citizens of the United States, and to that end delegates had been invited from other States. They failed to arrive in time, and the organization effected was necessarily limited to citizens of Chicago.

The meeting was organized by electing Mr. Wilochesky President and Mr. Chladek Secretary. The President addressed the meeting on the subject of the convention and was followed by several other speakers, who spoke partly in Polish and partly Bohemian. The speakers were quite numerous and the meeting lasted until dark.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the meeting organized itself into a Sclavonic union, inviting the accession of all similar societies in the United States.

VAGRANT.—David Hammond was on Saturday arrested for being an inmate of a house of ill-fame. It appearing to court that the prisoner was an old thief and pickpocket, the charge was changed to vagrancy and he was fined $100, which was promptly paid.

An Revoir.

The German Opera season closed on Saturday with Stradella for the matinee and Faust in the evening. Opera caps, rigolette and lorgnette are laid aside until spring, when we shall turn from the solid, magnificent, enduring German art to the beautiful, brilliant and ephemeral Italian. We bid good bye to Hermanns, Habelmann and Himmer, Johannsen, Frederici and Canissa, and wait for the advent of Zucchi, Kellogg, Morensi, Susini, Massimiliani and Bellini. Gran steps into Grover's shoes; but, alas! no one can fill Anschutz' place. During the season we have had, among the operas known to the Chicago boards, Faust, the Jewess, the Huguenots, the Barber, Martha, Robert le Diable and Don Giovanni, and among the new ones, melodious Der Freischutz, the curious Magic Flute, Tannhauser of the future, glorious Fidelio, and the beautiful Stradella and Night in Granada. We have had introduced to us such artists as Habelmann (shall we ever look upon his like again); Himmer, one of the best robust tenors we have ever heard; Hermanns, a superb basso, whose Mephistopheles is a prodigy of genius; Formes, now somewhat under a cloud; Tamaro, to whom we bid a pleasant good-bye, although we cannot admire him; Lehmann, Graff and Steinecke, all good artists in their lines; Johannsen, a fine actress and artist; Frederici, the sweetest "Roman of them all;" Canissa, the petite and Dziuba the careful, and we have had, moreover, a chorus, which, for its numbers, we do not believe can be excelled, and an orchestra almost perfect, for which, let us give praise to Anschutz and thanks to Mr. Grover. We cannot be too thankful that the music of Beethoven, Mozart, Meyerbeer and Von Weber was not entrusted to such chorus singers and players as we have been accustomed to hear hitherto. We can bear to hear Verdi murdered. It would have been sacrilege to have mangled the masters of harmony and musical composition.

Mr. Grover has fulfilled his announcements. He promised to give us opera entire and as perfectly as the resources of his troupe would allow. This he has accomplished. In doing this he has been at the expense of transporting an immense troupe, complete in all its parts, with the exception, perhaps, of leading contralto voices. He has had to fight against prejudices engendered by disappointments of past seasons; against the decrees of fashion which acknowledge the Italian opera and make it an imperious necessity to do the Italian whether mangled or not; against the prejudices so falsely entertained of the quality of the German voice and school; and against operatic notions of economy. The price was greater than ever before, but that was a necessity. Reduced to the vulgar standard of purchase and sale, every one has had his money's worth. There are some who will consider they have received a thousand fold that value. There are those who will preserve precious recollections of Fidelio, the Magic Flute, Don Giovanni and Der Freischutz, the immortal music of which has been interpreted to us so conscientiously and artistically.

Every opera has been produced as announced. There have been few indispositions, and these have been confined mainly to Formes. Had it not been for the fact that Hermanns has filled his (Formes) *roles* so magnificently, we should be inclined to say very harsh things. As it is, we cannot say *adieu* without leaving Formes our benediction. His dramatic points alone will not save him. His voice, though still massive, is not the voice it has been. Popularity is a fickle jade. He will do well to humor her even at some sacrifice of personal whims. She needs to be treated very carefully, to have her caprices indulged, and never in any event to be deceived. If Mr. Formes does not observe these rules he will lose her, and, once lost, he can never recover her. Artistic indispositions are hackneyed. They are as tedious as twice told tales. Their mystery was long ago unearthed, and they are now as silly as the sudden influenzas with which young ladies are accustomed to be seized when desired to sing, or the bronchitis which sends Rev. Mr. Cream Cheese to Rome in the malarious season. He had better reform it altogether.

We bid adieu regretfully to the German opera season. Musically, it has been the best ever given in Chicago. Financially, we hope Mr. Grover's treasury is well lined. It is an omen of a better day, the beginning of the end when opera, which is one of the highest developments of art, shall be cut loose from the trammels of business, of quackery and of fashion—that is, fashion in the snobbish acceptation of the term. To Mr. Grover be all credit for doing his part towards the musical millennium. We trust he will remember the operatic latch-strings of Chicago are always out.

The troupe will open in St. Louis this (Monday) evening; thence go to Cincinnati and Washington, finishing their season in Philadelphia.

THE LAW COURTS.

FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Drummond J.*—The jury to whom the evidence in the cause entitled Bartley administrator, etc., *vs.* The St. Louis and Alton Railroad Company was submitted, yesterday on the opening of the Courts, brought in a sealed verdict for plaintiff, assessing his damages at $550.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday issued by Judge Drummond, directed to Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr, recruiting officer for the 19th U. S. Infantry, commanding him to produce forthwith before his Honor, the body of John C. Weckler alias John C. Brown, with the day and cause of his detention, to receive the order of the Court. The petition for the writ, which is signed by the father of John C. Weckler, a well known citizen of the 16th Ward, sets forth that his son, 14 years old has been fraudulently induced to enlist in the service of the United States; that on the 18th inst. he was met upon Clark street bridge by a man known as a runner for recruiting offices, and offered a watch if he would enlist and take the bounty; that he was instructed not to tell his true age, but to say that he was 18 years old; that he was promised a bounty of $300, and told if he desired to leave the service he could get on the cars in the night time and run away; that he was directed not to give his real name, in order to keep his parents from getting him out of the service; that he finally was induced to accompany this runner to the office of the Provost Marshal and examined, by the surgeon, who pronounced him unfit for service and refused to accept him as a volunteer; that on leaving the Provost Marshal's office, he was met by a soldier and taken to the office of Lieut. J. L. Horr, in Larmon's Block; that as formerly advised he gave his age as 18 years, and his name as John C. Brown; that he was sworn in and certain papers were made out and signed; that a soldier then took charge of him, furnished him a suit of clothes, have him a dinner and $10 in money; that petitioner told Lieutenant Joseph L. Horr, in whose custody he found his son, that he was a minor, and requested his release, to which request Horr replied that it was too late.

The writ was served late yesterday afternoon, by the United States Marshal. Lieutenant Horr refused to obey the writ, and denied the authority and jurisdiction of the Court, and this was the return of the officer who served it. This is the position of the matter as it stands at present. What further action the Court will take in the premises will be doubtless determined this morning.

We are informed that Lieutenant Horr has credited this boy to DeKalb county, and it would be interesting to know how much bounty the boy would have received, and how much the broker expected for the credit to that county. Mr. Weckler, the father of the lad, is a well-known resident of the Sixteenth Ward.

Before Commissioner Hoyne.—The charges brought against Capt. Francis Seguin and Edward Paro, of Bourbonnais, Kankakee county, for taking illegal fees from drafted men, to secure their clearance from the draft, were yesterday investigated by U. S. Commissioner Hoyne. The evidence being wanting to sustain the charges, the defendants were discharged.

John Brown was yesterday afternoon held to bail, by Commissioner Hoyne, in the sum of $300, for refusing to give his name to an enrolling officer.

COUNTY COURT.—*Before Judge Bradwell.*—In the matter of the estate of Aaron Pitney, the will of the deceased was yesterday admitted to probate and letters testamentary ordered to issue to Wm. H. Brown and Henry C. Pitney upon filing bonds for $68,000.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Schuttler, a petition was presented yesterday setting forth that Dorothy Schuttler, the widow of deceased, is insane and therefore an improper person to administer upon the estate of the decedent. Judge Bradwell, upon proof being adduced, held such to be the fact, and appointed Peter Schuttler, a son of the deceased, to administer upon the estate, fixing his bonds at $312,000. John Pfund, Frederick Letz, Caroline Schuttler and Andrew Schall were offered as securities on the bond and accepted. The petition showed the deceased to have died possessed of real estate valued at $220,000 and personal estate valued at $156,000. The cash in hand at the time of his death was $50,000, and his debts were the same. The profits of his establishment were stated to be $1,000 each week. The U. S. Revenue stamps required for the bond and estate were $180.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.* Lieut. Joseph L. Horr, 19th U. S. Infantry, appeared this morning, and made return to the process of the Court, having wisely reconsidered his determination of the preceding evening. Judge Drummond was at first inclined to deal severely with the officer for his contempt of his order, but upon his explanation abandoned that inclination, and severely rebuked him instead. Lieut. Horr was sworn and questioned concerning the circumstances under which the boy Weckler was enlisted. At first, he said, he was inclined to doubt the boy's assertion that he was eighteen years old, but he insisted so strenuously that that was his proper age, that he was compelled to believe him in spite of his own judgment. The matter, he further said, was now beyond his control, and the boy could be discharged only on the order of the Secretary of War. He had promised to pay the boy $600—$300 local bounty and $300 Government bounty—$10 of which he had paid. The rest was in his hands as security that the boy would be forthcoming when wanted.

The boy Weckler was then sworn, and testified to the facts substantially as set forth in the petition. Upon this showing the court said there was no doubt in his mind that the boy had been fraudulently induced to enlist, although he did not think the testimony implicated Lieut. Horr to that extent as called for his interference, and he should be compelled to discharge that officer and remand the boy to his custody.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—*Before Commissioner Hoyne.*—Mrs. O. S. Abbott was examined in this Court on Saturday, upon the charge of detaining the letters of Sarah E. Church, a teacher in the Mosely School, until the indebtedness for board should be paid. The prosecuting witness consented to the abandonment of the case upon the payment of costs, Mr. Larned, the District Attorney, consenting thereto.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Williams.*—The arraignment of Jerry Welsh, indicted for the murder of Edward Collins, was postponed until Tuesday morning next, it being understood that a motion will then be made for a continuance until another term of the Court. The Criminal business of the Court will be taken up on Monday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*In Chancery.*—A bill for divorce was yesterday filed in the Chancery side of the Superior Court by Lester A. Talcott, against his wife, Julia L. Talcott. The bill sets forth that on the 29th day of July, 1851, he intermarried with Julia Lusk, of this city, and that he lived with her as husband and wife until Dec. 28, 1864; that one child, a boy 12 years of age, is the fruit of such marriage and cohabitation; that his wife, for the two years immediately preceding Dec. 28th, 1864, had been guilty of habitual drunkenness, and that during 1864, and the month of January, 1865, she committed adultery at various times and places with divers persons, and particularly with one Captain Hyman. The petition concluded with the usual prayer for divorce and the custody of the child.

Christian Commission Expenses—Are they not Ten Per Cent.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have read with care the report of the Northwestern Christian Commission from Jan. 1st, 1861, to Dec. 30, 1864, published in the TRIBUNE on the 19th and 20th inst., and with an eye to the *special economy* of which I have heard so much at its public meetings. The report represents the ratio of expenses from the beginning to be $3 84-100 per cent of the disbursement, which is 1-100 more than that of the N. W. Sanitary Commission published in the same column. But an examination of the details of the report seems to represent a far less favorable appearance.

Thus the total value received is stated at	$103,317.68
Deduct balance yet on hand	3,312.14
There remains	$100,005.53
Deduct cash remittances to Central Office not disbursed here but by parent society	19,823.74
And actual disbursements were	$80,181.94

On this amount of disbursements the expenses were as follows:

Expenses of 161 delegates	$5,096.90
Salaries of field agents, &c.	2,003.76
Freight and contingent	333.24
Postage and telegrams	224.03
Office salaries, rent, &c.	794.13
Total expenses	$8,949.10

It cost then, $8,949.10 to distribute $80,181.94, or *a little over ten per cent*. Can I be mistaken in this result? If so, will the officers of the Christian Commission explain how, from the details of their own report, they reach a different result? Even if we include the $19,823.74 sent in cash to the Parent Commission, in the disbursements here, on which the ratio is to be computed, (which is unreasonable) the per centage of expenses will still be over eight per cent, or more than twice that of the Sanitary Commission.

A little light is needed on this point by

ARITHMETIC.

THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS TO BE RE-OPENED.

The following letter was received yesterday by Lieut. J. D. Harty, of the Naval Rendezvous in this city. It will be read with pleasure by his numerous friends:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, January 18, 1865.

SIR: The Naval Court of Enquiry has forwarded the record of proceedings in your case. *None* of the charges and reports against you are sustained by the evidence.

The Department instructs me to restore you to duty and to continue you as before in command of the Naval Rendezvous at Chicago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. A. W. SMITH,
Chief of Bureau.

Lieut. J. D. HARTY, U. S. Navy, Chicago.

Lieut. Harty will not probably open the rendezvous before Wednesday, as some changes are required to be made in the office. He will to-day confer with Capt. James, the Provost Marshal, so that hereafter there may be no clashing of interests between the recruiting for the two arms of the service. Lieut. Harty expresses his anxiety to do nothing that may interfere with the interests of Cook county. We would suggest that the citizens may aid him materially in preventing the running off of men to other places. It is the brokers who induce men to swear out citizenships to other States. We commend the matter to the attention of the Citizens Committee.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—To-day this bank commences business in Chicago, with a capital of $325,000, under the Presidency of Wm. H. Brown, Esq. The bank books and stationary which will be used by the institution, are furnished by J. W. Middleton & Co., No. 196 Lake street, and in point of beauty, superiority of workmanship, and completeness of ruling, are a vast improvement upon books usually furnished to similar institutions. Middleton & Co. have an excellent reputation for bank work, and it is by turning out just such work as this that they will keep it at its present high standard. They furnish everything National Banks require, from corporation seal to transfer books. They also furnish all kinds of lithography. Banks about to commence business, or renew their books, will do well to call upon Middleton & Co. and examine specimens. They are thoroughly posted as to the requirements of bankers, and we are glad to see their exertions appreciated and their merits recognized. Mr. Middleton is connected with the New York Shipping and Commercial List. We neglected to say above that Charles F. Gray is Vice President, and D. J. Lake Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank.

The Late N. W. Freedmen's Fair.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to reply to a paragraph which appeared in the Chicago *Times* of yesterday, inquiring, "What became of the funds of the late Freedmen's Fair," and "whether the aggregate amount of receipts was absorbed by the payment of *salaries* to patriotic, disinterested, self-sacrificing women?"

In an account of the Fair, published in the *Freedmen's Bulletin* for this month, by Rev. F. R. Shipherd, of the A. C., he reports the net proceeds to be not much less than ten thousand dollars, an amount which exceeded the expectations of all who were familiar with the disadvantages arising from various causes, under which the managers labored.

At the close of the Fair a large number of articles remained on hand, the most valuable of which it was not deemed advisable to sacrifice at auction, and they were taken charge of by Mr. Shipherd, for the Commission, to be disposed of as opportunity offered at their real value. When the full returns of the Fair can be accurately ascertained, a report will be made satisfactory to the public and friends who so generously responded to the appeals made to them to aid in the enterprise.

It is but justice to the lady managers to state that they labored faithfully and indefatigably for weeks previous to the opening of the Fair, and during the week of its continuance; with no other salary, remuneration, or recompense, save that which springs from the consciousness of having discharged the simple duty they owed to the cause, which has been well and rightly designated, "*The cause of God and humanity.*"

In the absence from the city of Mr. Shipherd, I feel called upon, as Secretary of the late Fair, to make these statements, hoping thereby to remove from the managers, as well as any officer of the F. A. C., the unjust suspicions which enemies are endeavoring to throw upon them.

MRS. E. E. McLEISH.

DESECRATION OF OUR RURAL CEMETERIES.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In passing Graceland the other day I was pained at the sight of men busily engaged in cutting down some of the finest oak trees which adorn that beautiful Cemetery. I remonstrated against the proceeding, and suggested that it would be better if vines were planted, such as climbing roses, honeysuckles, or other climbing vines, and prune out the dead limbs and not cut down the trees entirely, knowing, as we do, that the President is so partial to shade trees, which are the greatest ornaments to Cemeteries. I would fain hope that this proceeding is not done for mercenary purposes, for the purpose of saving a paltry outlay for fire wood, as I saw a large pile of cord wood in the superintendent's yard.

A LOT OWNER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The London Times—Investigates sewing machines and writes and endorses an American invention—commending it to "the families of Great Britain and Europe. Extract:—"The WHEELER & WILSON Machine, which is the ONE BEST CALCULATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORK, makes the LOCK STITCH by means of a ROTATING HOOK."

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN & KOON, General Agents for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Indiana. Salesroom and office, 106 Lake street. ja11-c131-21t

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Catarrh.—We have seen the proof sheets of a work on "Catarrh, its Causes and Tendencies, with Symptoms of the Disease in all its Types and Stages;" which we understand is intended for gratuitous distribution by the proprietors. This work will be of the greatest value to those afflicted with that terrible disease, Catarrh, and all interested in obtaining information as to the causes and effects of the disease. Numerous testimonials from very reliable persons have been given to our citizens of the merit of this remedy, and a perusal of all the treatise on this disease will undoubtedly be found both interesting and profitable.—Chicago *Tribune*, May 28th, 1864.

Please address P. O. drawer 6555, Chicago, Ill., and the work will be sent *gratis* by return of mail. ja23-g248-8td&3tw

Soon to be Issued.—Dr. James, of 86 Randolph street, will soon issue a book on the *Venereal*.

Dr. James entirely and effectually eradicates syphilis from the system, leaving the blood healthy and pure, with a neutralizer, a positive cure for this terrible and much to be dreaded poison. Spermatorrhea treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense. Impotency, caused from Spermatorrhea or loss of semen, this debility Dr. James will obligate himself to cure, producing full power and vigor, when the organs are perfect in formation. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. ja 23-g250-2t

Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. B. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. ja17c804-1m.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-097-3m

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Sunday, Jan. 22—Midnight.

Since the special dispatches of last night very little has been received here. Operations at the Gold board last night were continued until a late hour. The excitement was intense and the attendance greater than ever before. Over $1,000,000 in gold changed hands; the heaviest sales being at the lowest quotations.

Operations in Railroad Stocks were proportionately heavy. A rumor that Lee had been made Dictator was currently circulated and believed by many.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The supply of beeves for the week aggregate 2,100, one-third of which are from this State. There are about 100 car loads of Western stock at Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, awaiting transportation. The market was less active than yesterday, the New Yorkers growing more cautious, because of the high prices, and the Eastern men, whose markets continue well supplied from home localities, buying very low. Sales 1,300 at 7@8c for common to ordinary, 9¼c for fair to good, and 10@10¾c for fair extra prime. Fat Fine Steers would bring 11c, but such are scarce.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, all of which have changed hands, at 10@12c.

HOGS—Market inactive at 13@14¼c; pigs 12@12½c. Receipts, 2,190; shipped, to New York, 1,300. Dressed Hogs—Market dull at 15¼@16¾c for Canada and western, and 17¼c for best State.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1865.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled. Receipts 8,000 bushels. Sales on 'Change of 12,000 bu No. 1 at $1.54; 2,000 bu at $1.53. This p. m. and evening the market took a downward turn again, and $1.48 was all offered. Oats—Sales 500 bu at 68c delivered. Barley—Sales 400 bu at $1.25 delivered. Corn—Sales 250 bu at 90c.

DRESSED HOGS—50c lower. Sales of 40 averaging 180 lbs, at $13.50.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday Evening, Jan. 21.

TOBACCO—Steady. Sales of green lugs at $6.50 to $8.00; factory $8.80; planters $10.25@13.25; common leaf $14.50@17.75; medium do $18.25@23.50; good $24.50 to $26.50.

FLOUR—Dull—inspected extra at $8.75 per barrel.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; sales of damaged a $1.50@1.56; fair fall at $1.77; good do at $1.80; prime at $1.85 per bushel. Corn—slow sales—white mixed and yellow, in new bags, at $1.25; and 600 bags rejected and second hand bags at $1.22 per bushel. Oats quiet; sales of 1,000 bags at 95c, in new bags; 500 in second hand bags at 90c per bushel. Rye—sales 200 sacks prime at $1.33½ per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; sales 125 brls City Mess at $39.50 per barrel.

WHISKY—Heavy at $2.25 per gallon.

DRESSED HOGS—No sales transpired to-day.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 21.

Receipts of hogs foot up only 150 head. There is no demand and prices are entirely nominal at $13.50@16.50 for the whole range. The market for all articles of produce and provisions is flat, and no quotations which would be of any use can be given as no sales were made public. Whisky quiet at $2.20.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, January 21.

COTTON—Heavy, and fully 3c lower, at 81, closing heavy with a strong downward tendency.

FLOUR—State and Western dull and drooping, at [illegible]; Extra State; [illegible] trade brands; market closing dull.

WHISKY—Heavy and decidedly lower. Western [illegible], closing at inside prices.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and 3@5c lower, 2.15 Racine Spring, 2.15 choice Spring; 2.13 No. 2 Mil. Club; 2.22@2.23 choice No. 1 do., and 2.38 good Winter Red Western. Rye quiet, at 1.65 Western. Corn quiet, at 1.80@1.90 mixed Western, [illegible] dull and declining, at 1.00 [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower, and nominal at 44@46c for crude, 68@69c for refined in bond, and 88c for do. free.

WOOL—Quiet and heavy.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and unsettled. Sales at [illegible] for new mess, [illegible] for old do., [illegible] mess, cash and regular way, closing at the inside price, [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for prime mess, also 7,500 brls new mess, for February and March, seller's and buyer's option, at [illegible] and March, seller's and buyer's option for January and February, same terms, at [illegible], and 500 brls do at $38.00, seller 30 days; buyer's option [illegible] days' notice. Beef quiet. Bacon sides heavy. Cumberland [illegible] Lard lower, [illegible]; the latter price an extreme.

DRESSED HOGS—Very dull at 16@16¾c, chiefly at 16c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Jan. 21.

MONEY—Active and firm at 7 % cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet and nominal at 109¼@109½ for gold.

GOLD—Irregular and unsettled—opening at 205, declining to 199½, advancing to 205, and closing at 201¾ @201¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm and quiet.

The Edinburg, for Liverpool to-day, carried out $257,000 in specie.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SOUTH.

News via Rebel Sources—Speculations on Sherman's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of January, 19th, says: "Our most reliable information is that the enemy have attempted to advance towards Wilmington. Fort Caswell, which guards the southern mouth of Cape Fear river, was, at last advices, still held by our troops, but it is feared it will be rendered useless to us by the enemy blockading the river at a point between it and Wilmington.

The *National Republican* contains extracts from the Richmond papers of the 20th. The *Whig* has the following:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—We have nothing direct from Gen. Wheeler. Deserters who have come in report that a corps had crossed at Port Royal. The *Courier* says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry crossing from Coosawatchie. The forces of the enemy are believed to be concentrating above McPhersonville."

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The enemy made a move in the direction of Charleston river yesterday. It is believed to be only a feint. All quiet there today. Nothing from any other point."

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—A heavy force of the enemy advanced from Beaufort yesterday morning, against Pocataligo which place was evacuated last night by Gen. McLaws. Refugees from Savannah report one corps of Sherman's army gone to Wilmington, and that the cotton in Savannah has or will be confiscated."

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—After abandoning Pocataligo, our force took position behind the Combahee river. No farther movement was made yesterday. The enemy is believed to be aiming at Branchville. Two monitors were sunk last night in this harbor, probably by torpedoes.

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Deserters and prisoners report the force that advanced from Beaufort, to consist of the 15th and 17th corps with little artillery or baggage trains, and that Sherman was moving by railroad with the remainder of his army, artillery trains, &c. They report also that Charleston is their destination. The enemy advanced within two miles of Combahee, and then retired.

"Intelligent officers from Hood's army say its losses were much less than reported and that 8000 will cover all the casualties during the campaign and that Hood has plenty of artillery."

It is rumored in Richmond in unofficial circles that Gen. Hood has been superseded by Gen. Dick Taylor. Another report is to the effect that the Confederate Senate had passed a resolution asking the President to re-instate Gen. Joe Johnston to command of the army of the Tennessee.

Hon. H. S. Foote, had been released from custody by the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg, and had arrived in Richmond.

The Danville *Register* of Tuesday says that the trains would pass over the Piedmont road to Greensboro the next day, the damage done to the track by recent freshets having been repaired. It is reported that Sherman had visited Columbia in disguise, and had stopped at the Vicksburg hotel.

The *Whig* also reports a destructive fire at Augusta, Ga., Sunday, burning over 400 bales of cotton. Monday a fire occurred at Hamburg opposite Augusta, burning 15,000 or 20,000 bales of cotton. The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says there have been some recent disposition of troops (rebel) in the West and South. Details would be unadvisable to publish.

The Charleston *Mercury* says: "Large reinforcements have arrived in this city."

The resolutions of the rebel Senate, creating the office of Commander in Chief of all the Armies of the Confederacy, and recommending that Gen. Johnston be reinstated, have passed. This will, if carried into effect, make Gen. Lee the Commander in Chief of all the rebel armies.

The railroad bridge over the Oconee river in Ga., is finished and passenger trains would soon pass over.

JEFF. DAVIS ON PEACE.

Important Letter from the Rebel President.

[The following important special dispatch was received on Friday morning just as we were closing our forms, and being rendered illegible by Telegraphic errors, we were unable to insert it in the whole of our yesterday's edition.]

The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th inst. publishes a letter written by Jeff. Davis on the 17th of Nov. last, to certain Senators of Georgia, who had asked his views on the question of peace, as brought up in resolutions then before the Georgia Legislature. After some preliminary paragraphs, he says:

"I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace, than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States. That agency seems to me, to be well adapted to its purposes, free from injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested. The objection to separate State action, which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit of no reply. The immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action begins to create dissension instead of union, or to suggest to our enemies the possibility of the dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them by the spectacle to more determined action against us. They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States, and make separate terms of peace for themselves. When the proposal of separate State action was mooted, it seemed to me so impracticable, so void of any prompt good, that I gave no heed to the proposal, but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability gave weight to the expression of their opinion, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection. If all the States of the two hostile federations are to meet in convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place after an agreement as to time and place on which they are to meet. Now without discussing the matters, though not trifling difficulties, of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a conference without a previous agreement as to the terms on which they were to meet. The proposed conference must meet on the basis, either that no State should against its own will be bound by the decision of the conference, or that it should be bound; but it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound without its consent, by result of deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion, would be an absolute recognition of the Independence of the several States of the Confederacy, would be in a word so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause, that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement in advance of the meeting of a Convention.

"The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State agree beforehand to be bound by the decisions of the Convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a convention we would be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle that cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

"If the convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that consent cannot be obtained without negotiations. The plan then would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more direct and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals. If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace it will treat for peace directly; if unwilling it will refuse consent to the convention of States. The author of these resolutions and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle to obtaining the peace which we all desire, consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiating, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but the suggestion that if the enemy will consent, a peace agency would be to send State delegates to a convention; whereas, the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all or entertain any other proposition than that we submit to their yoke and acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon after.

"To this statement of objections it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity. I write in a full expression of my views. If the history is replete with instances of insurmountable difficulties and delays which attend the attempt to negotiate great and conflicting interests when the parties to the negotiations are so numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full power to conclude a treaty, what can we hope for an assemblage of negotiators from thirty or forty States who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything. In the history of our country we find that the most cordial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention, bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure a ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed, would undergo a constant change, according to the vicissitudes of the struggle, and the attempts to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned, and leave the parties more embittered than ever and less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation.

"Again, how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States, to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with what our enemies term the State of West Virginia, and thus recognize an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory, or would the United States consent that West Virginia should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights, after having formally admitted her as a State and allowed her to vote at a presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the government in those States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would be soon a disruption of the Convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a number of States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to the mere recommendation of a body of negotiators under such circumstances. Various other complications suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusions that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifestly unjust consequences to the cause of our country.

"Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

"(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The War in America from a German Stand Point.

The *Deutsche Wehrzeitung*, edited by a number of German officers and published by Theodore Street, in Coburg, has given its opinion about this war. After having remarked, that America had already introduced in the first revolutionary war a new system, "the systematically arranged and extended guerilla warfare," by which they successfully fought the English armies, drilled by means of the *Corporal-stick*, and that after the extinguished enthusiasm of the so-called German war of Independence (*Freiheit Kriege*, 1813-15) the European armies became again an automatical tool of Sovereigns, the *Wehrzeitung* continues as follows:

"Again it seems that America, with its deeds, is disturbing this 'patch-work.' There, we now see a war carried on during three years between States, which have on each side hardly as many inhabitants, extended furthermore over a vast territory and of different race and descent, as Germany would have after deducting the parts belonging to Austria and Prussia. And yet both parties bring forth concentrated bodies of armies, the number and strength of which Napoleon I. only once reached when he controlled the forces of half of Europe. Battles of many days are fought with a tenacity, in comparison to which the—by Prussia—so highly celebrated and much boasted of, 'storm of Duppel,' appears only as a small advance guard fight. Losses are suffered which would compel European States to accept a peace, no matter how humiliating; an extent of forces and means by land and by sea, is displayed which no State in Europe could bring forth in their present military systems. Colossal works are created in a short time by means of an astonishing progress in science and art, which only Old Rome once could show. One invention for improving the different kinds of arms follows another so quickly, that the learned commissions of the European armies are hardly able to 'look after,' and we must admire finally a tenacity, sacrifice and enthusiasm, which in equal manner no European army ever has possessed, while even partisans of the opposing party hinder the complete execution of powers in their own camp. How would these develop themselves and appear, if the whole people were united by will and aim?

"And why such brilliant achievements, such grand successes? The full liberty in civil and political life, in commerce and trade, created there in a few decades, a wealth, to which, in comparison, we have no equal in the European States. The latter have been growing poorer on account of wars, carried on merely for special dynastic interests, and of the cost of standing armies and the oppression of the ever growing burden of debts.

"These the best supporters of industry are not the [illegible] the state in such manner as to [illegible]

nourish them for years in a useless army, during peace and to have them weakened and crippled for any steady business or occupation. There, the means of necessary moneys—which, for a war now-a-days, reach a terrible height—are not already squandered in peace for ridiculous parades and absurd ornaments, reminding us more of rope-dancers and circus-riders than of use for war, by which European States are hindered, by want of money, to bring a real grand war to end, and are compelled to leave unsolved political questions of the greatest importance, putting them continually in a disturbed position, which has its ruinous influence on business and commerce. There the people are prudent enough to see, in the aim of war, the best good of their state, as well as of the army, and the army is destined merely for a war, not for procuring situations for its members.

"Of course, much light casts a strong shadow, as everywhere, so in America, the material of the army consists firstly of men, and then of men in whom their full civil liberty, the consciousness of which has brought forth many passions—amongst which are egotism, selfishness, national pride and arrogance—to the highest degree. The experience of this great war, however, will have the most beneficial influence, on the military system there. Many partly unforeseen deficiencies and improprieties will have to be disposed of; stricter forms and better execution to be provided for the militia, existing aside from the nucleus of their army, and to provide for more energetic and better educated officers.

"How miserable, indeed, was the rejoicing and mockery of the young officers of aristocratic blood at the Bull Run affair. They ought to have known that after a long peace every army, especially the self-conceited and the one become torpid by long drilling of parade service—will show most at the beginning of a war a certain unwieldiness and a particular susceptibility to surprises; but, if the material is good, it will free itself soon enough of them. How modest have these men become since that time. How carefully they try to hide their astonishment, their admiration and their self-delusion. How they exert themselves to praise the trifling successes of our present war by soldiers educated and drilled according to their system above all reason, so as not to have themselves entirely overshadowed by the admirable deeds of the American *Volks-krieger* (citizen soldiers).

"And aside from such a development of powers and the view, that after the expiration of the internal war, the then unfettered belligerent powers of the great republic will turn themselves against the outside world, the over-old and for that reason so very wise European diplomacy does not know anything better than to give an Emperor to an inhuman and demoralized neighboring people, exhausted, enervated and stupified by priests, robbed by thievish Generals and guerilla leaders. Well, the Pope's benediction for his crown, the new Emperor has taken along! Will it have a better result than the one once given to the sword and hat of General Daun? (Whipped by Frederic the Great in many battles)."

The Great Stock-Yard Gridiron Charter.

Editors of the Tribune:

You manifested that regard for the public interests which is characteristic of your journal, by publishing on Friday my communication in regard to the proposed charter of a mammoth stock-yard monopoly. I had not space in that letter to expose one-half of the iniquities of the scheme, and, with your leave, will now add a few strokes to the picture. At the outset, however, let me say that I agree with you in your editorial remark "that the drovers and packers should be as near together as possible," and "that it is for the interest of both buyer and seller to come to the largest market." But I claim that the present arrangement of stock-yards in this city brings the drover and packer as near together, and at as convenient points, as they can be honestly brought by any system, and that it furnishes the largest and freest market that can be devised. I am confident that you would not knowingly countenance a scheme that will make the seller the victim and prey of the buyer, and that you would not deem "the largest market" the best market, if it proved merely a trap to catch the unwary stock raiser.

In your editorial remarks you have well and truly said that "the live-stock trade of Chicago" is "second in point of magnitude only to the grain trade, and is certainly of great public interest not only here, but throughout the Northwest."

Let us then look at the practical working of this modest "Union Stock-Yard and Transit Company," with its capital of $1,000,000, with its right to condemn the lands of unwilling owners, and surround the city with railroad tracks.

Let us suppose that these disinterested "Union and Transit" gentlemen have got their charter, have environed the city with a network of railroads, have bought up a section of land, paying for it in corporation stock, and built their yards, hotels, aqueducts and depots, have, by an immense combination of eastern railroad managers, with their capital reckoned by tens of millions, crushed out the present stock yards and got the field all to themselves, as they insist that they will, what then will be the result upon the interests of the tens of thousands of stock raisers and dealers who ship their stock to the Chicago market?

My friend from Livingston, Knox, or Warren county, or from Iowa or Minnesota, comes in with a hundred head of fine beeves; he is switched off on to the Gridiron Railroad, and finally landed in the great Union Stock Yard. He first settles his bill for freighting his stock to Chicago, and fancies that he is then all square with the world. But the freight agent of the Gridiron Road taps him on the shoulder and politely hands him a bill half as large as the first, being the charges for freighting his stock from Chicago to the Stock Yard. He grumbles, but pays the bill, and thinks he is now clear of sharpers, and will soon find a purchaser for his stock at handsome rates. Meanwhile a few leading packers say to one another: "Our interests are alike; we must not bid against each other; we will hold off and not buy until this fellow gets tired of waiting, and then we will buy at our own prices. He cannot dodge us by shipping his stock to an eastern market. We are ahead of him there, for our friends of the Michigan Southern, of the Michigan Central, and of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, who are also the leading Directors in the great benevolent Stock yard and Transit Company, have unanimously agreed that *it will not be convenient* to take any stock over their roads for a fortnight to come. They regret this exceedingly, would be glad to accommodate, but other freight has precedence! So we have got this unlucky countryman in a trap. He can't hold out more than ten days, and then we get his cattle at our own figures, twenty-five or fifty per cent less than their fair market value. Our public spirited Eastern railroad friends who own the yards generously receive a handsome *toll* for each day the cattle have been detained in their yards, a *toll* only limited in its amount by the size of the stock-owner's purse—and we have all feathered our nests very handsomely. What a jolly idea it was to get up this big stock yard and transit machine? It shaves the stock-raiser clean to the scalp."

How do you like the picture, Mr. Editor? Doesn't it strike you that the drover and packer got a little too "near together" that time, so near that the packer bit the drover's nose off?

Give the farmer and stock-raiser a *free* market. Give them the "largest market" if possible, but let the market be *free*. If it is not *free*, it is not a market. It is simply a *confiscation* of their stock, for the benefit of unscrupulous speculators.

Suppose that all the vast grain-elevators of this city were owned and controlled by one man or by one corporation—that all the millions of bushels of grain shipped to this city must pay toll to a single corporation and that corporation unrestricted in its tolls. Can you conceive of a monopoly so outrageous or so dangerous? But the live stock trade is "second in point of magnitude only to the grain trade." And it is proposed, in effect, that all live stock shall be shipped to a single yard. The result is too obvious to be pointed out. It is the imposition of a perpetual tax upon the stock-raiser and shipper—and whether the tax shall be large or small depends upon the caprice of a corporation whose interest will be to "get all they can and keep what they get."

"Competition is the life of trade." The maxim is as old as trade itself. Cut off all monopolies—let the stock yards which we now have keep their gates open to the shippers. When more room is needed let them enlarge their business. No one of them dares to impose exorbitant charges upon the shipper, for it would destroy its own business and build up its neighbors. No one of them dares to combine with packers to keep down prices, for as soon as the fact became known, shippers would desert its yards and seek others.

Another matter of vast importance to raisers and shippers of stock is this: If they can unload their stock as soon as it arrives at market without having it switched off upon a side track and stand there for hours, and then switched off upon another side track, and finally arrive at the yard in bad condition with ten per cent of the stock dead and the rest damaged by the delay, the twitching and jerking incident to so many changes of tracks, they save themselves from heavy loss. The yards, as now arranged, stand upon the lines or at the termini of the different roads—and the stock as soon as it comes in is, with the additional facilities now offered by the new Western yards, rapidly delivered without being switched backwards and forwards about town.

If there is to be but one great yard and all the railroads are compelled to run to it, the delays and confusion of delivering such vast quantities of stock will produce immense wastage and loss.

The farmers and stock raisers are not besieging the General Assembly to create this monster corporation. They make no complaint of the market as they find it, or of the means of getting to it. Their stock is well cared for and brings them good prices. They are satisfied and desire no change. The great bulk of purchasers are satisfied and desire no change. A few are like the horse-leech's daughters, and are forever crying "give, give." They are like Oliver Twist, and cry for "more." But they have opportunities enough. Let them be satisfied. Let the honest stock raiser get a fair profit for his labor. Let the toil-worn farmer reap the reasonable fruit of his toil; let not the representatives of the people put a club in the hands of capitalists with which to beat out the people's brains. Let them kill this monster that meekly calls itself by the deceptive name of the "Union Stock Yard and Transit Company," and they will have done the best day's work of the season.

A FRIEND OF STOCK RAISERS.

Morocco is to have a telegraph, and the Morocco papers, we presume, will soon have special dispatches.

Oil wells have been discovered in the neighborhood of the Sea of Azof.

Humble pie is an incorrect spelling of umble pie, a pie made of umbles, meaning a deer's entrails.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Mr. G. M. WATERBURY and Miss C. MATHER, daughter of the late D. W. Mather, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

In this city, Jan. 19th at the house of F. H. Miller, by the Rev. N. D. Williamson, Mr. THOMAS B. COUPER and Miss AUGUSTA LAWRENCE.

On Thursday, January 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Hemenway, Mr. G. SHACKELFORD, of Chicago, and Miss NALLIE [illegible], of Wabash, Ind. No cards.

DIED.

At Elkhorn Grove, Carrol County, Ill., Deacon GILES M. DeWOLF, father of Calvin DeWolf, of this city, aged 83 years.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening, January 23d, and every evening during the week. Change of Programme by the Company. Second week of Mr. Wm. Nevens. Last Bell Crisis. Second week of the Prisoner's Hope. The Old Slave's Cabin. Troubadour. Servant Girls. Devil's Music. Friday evening, Jan. 27th. BENEFIT OF E. S. DINGESS. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Admission 35 cents; Children under 10 years of age 25 cents; Reserved Seats and Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Boxes $2.50 and $5.00. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVICKER & MYERS ... Managers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle, 50 cents; second circle, 25 cents; secured seats 75 cents; to be had at the principal hotels and at the box office from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING, January 23d, 1865.
RETURN OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Engagement of the beautiful Cuban sylph
M'LLE MARIE ZOE,
Who will appear every evening till further notice, in her famous rendition of
THE FRENCH SPY,
In which she will introduce her original WILD ARAB DANCE and thrilling BROADSWORD COMBAT. She will be supported by MR. E. D. LAY, and the Full Dramatic Company. Each evening a FAVORITE COMEDY by the Company.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23d, and every evening during the week, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, will be presented the great sensation drama of

A Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Manuel ... Mr. F. R. Aiken
Dr. Demarest ... Mr. Bradley
Marguerite ... Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Madame Audry ... Miss Jennie Hight

NEW SCENERY BY MR. S. GULICK.

Wednesday, EXTRA MATINEE, at which the great Giant, Signor Gaslien, will appear in conjunction with the Company.

VARIETY THEATRE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.

Next Monday evening, Jan. 23, entire new company will appear—including Miss Annie Bell, Mr. G. W. Blake, Miss Estella Carie, Miss Celestine Carie, W. Blake, Miss [illegible], Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. H. W. Egan, Mr. Warren Bordwell, Mr. J. Marsh, Mr. J. H. Egan, Mr. G. W. Blake, Mr. William Allen, Mr. H. Carie. These will appear in conjunction with the Mammoth Company now engaged, which will make one of the largest companies of the kind in the United States. Immense success of Mrs. Marietta Ravel, J. McAndrews and Mr. Ben Holt. Doors open at 6.45.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 105, 106 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GLOVES, FUR GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, at 9½ O'Clock, At Butters Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HORSES, HARNESS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Jan. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at Patrick's Stable, 166 Washington street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Household Goods, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Hardware, &c. AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Jan. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY AND MIRRORS.
PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS, GLASSWARE, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, forty-eight crates of first quality White Crockery, of the manufacture of James Edwards & Son, and T. & R. Bootes consisting of a complete assortment of toilet, dinner, breakfast and tea ware, plates, dishes, &c., to be sold in open lots and in quantities to suit dealers. Also, 100 dozen fine silver plated Table and Teaspoons, Forks and Castors. Also, 50 dozen Mahogany and Frame Mirrors, sizes 8x10 to 18x28. Also, 100 boxes Tumblers. Country dealers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Goods carefully packed by an experienced packer. Sale without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

WE SHALL SELL AT OUR Salesrooms
On TUESDAY, January 24th, at 9½ O'Clock,
A large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
Including three elegant Sideboard Marble Tops Secretaries and Book Cases in Rosewood and Oil Walnut.
RICH MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM SUITS.
Also, one fine Rosewood Case PIANO FORTE, in good order, full round corner and carved legs. Also, Linen Table Cloths, Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., extra fine Silver Plated Castors, Forks and Spoons, Rosewood and Gilt Mirrors. Also, 200 fine Steel Plate Engravings, without frames, Autograph and Photograph Albums; with a general assortment of household goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—About Two Hundred Merino Ewes. Will meet parties wishing to buy, at Babcock's Grove, Du Page county, Ill., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Morning train, for a few weeks. C. D. PLATT, Agent, Babcock's Grove, Du Page county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cottages 59, 61, 63 Pierce street, corner Halsted, West Division—6 rooms. Blue Island cars pass the house. Possession May 1st, 1865. Enquire 109 West Jackson street, or mill 329 Canal. $1,150 each, one half cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—A good express Horse about 8 years old, will work, single or double. Enquire at box factory 329 Canal street.

FOR SALE—40 bbls. Old Rye Whisky, five years old—warranted pure, high proof. For sale cheap to close consignment. J. WARRACK, 53 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Or exchange. I will sell for cash, or exchange for city property, the sole right of my Scraper, Bolts (acknowledged the best in use) for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri. Just been introduced in these States. Patent runs 14 years yet. A good investment for a capitalist. I have not capital enough to supply the demand. Have a large quantity of testimonials where they have been used the past season. Address Box 2781, or consult me at Union Mills, 23 North Dearborn street, Chicago. O. M. SHAINEED.

FOR SALE—Attention, Photographers. A rare opportunity to purchase a first class Gallery, located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and doing a fine business. This is the best and most convenient establishment west of Chicago, and will be sold at a ridiculously low figure for cash if applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address E. S. SEGAR, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Rare chance for a small capital. A store and small stock of groceries will be sold cheap for cash, as the owner is obliged to quit the business on account of health. For particulars address "CASH," P. O. Box 184, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—The Planing Mill, Shingle Mills and Sash and Door Factory, situated at the Railroad crossing on State street. The property to be removed by May 1, 1865. Apply at the office, 792 State street. WM. B. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A well-assorted stock of Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, very low for cash, or would exchange for one-half in cash and the balance in good Real Estate. D. H. HORNE, Auctioneer, 97 Washington street, Box 5108.

FOR SALE—The Lease and Furniture of a House pleasantly located on West Randolph street. Lease may run till May 1, 1866. Furniture mostly new and elegant. Apply at No. 5 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Ill., with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 200 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETER W. MOSE, Princeton.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a Flouring Mill, the whole or one-half interest, with two run of Burrs, located in Ancona, Livingston County, Ill., all in good order; also attached to the same, building and machinery for manufacturing Linseed Oil, which will be sold with the Flouring Mill, if desired. Address D. McVEAN, Ancona, Livingston County, Ill.

FOR SALE—Twenty new screw-cutting Engine Lathes, varying in size from 16 inch swing, 6 feet beds, to 28 inch swing, 12 feet beds. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A variety of first-class 7-octave Pianos, 30 per cent cheaper than any house in Chicago; two second hand Pianos, rosewood veneers. For sale, five barrels No. 1 Glue. Repairing and tuning promptly attended to, at 118 South Dearborn street, on second floor, by J. PRESTON.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Boiler, about 30 horse power, now in use. E. K. HUBBARD, 326 and 328 North Water street.

FOR SALE.—Hotel for Sale. The furniture, stock and lease of the Barret House, in Burlington, Iowa, now doing a successful business. Apply to HOOPER & LONG, Proprietors.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As Housekeeper by an American widow lady, for a widower in city or country. Also, wanted by an American girl, employment in a small family to do general house work. Apply at 213 Adams street.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man of good education and a good penman, a situation in a commission house or in a wholesale house. Can give the best of home and city references. Address "V," Tribune office.

Strayed.

STRAYED—Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18th, a Bay Colt, black mane and tail two years old, white star in forehead; leather halter on when lost. Information of the same will be suitably rewarded. THOMAS TULLY, Grocer, [illegible], near Halsted street bridge.

Miscellaneous.

SIXTH WARD, ATTENTION.—The Books of the Sixth Ward Mutual Protection Association will be closed on the first day of February. All persons wishing to become members should loose no time and call at the office of the Secretary, at Dr. R. W. Lee's corner of Wells and Canal streets, pay their Twenty-Five Dollars and get a certificate, as none but members will be allowed to participate at the meetings. JOHN GARRICK, President. J. G. VIBERT, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF BOSTON.
Capital, $450,000. Shares, 90,000.
Subscriptions $5 per Share.
No personal liability. No future assessments.
For further information address
E. C. BATES, Esq., [illegible], Esq., J. R. CLAPP & CO., Bankers, [illegible], Messrs. WM. LINCOLN & CO., Messrs. E. & M. W. BEALS, Boston.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the West to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling work, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," complete in one elegant octavo volume, with a fine steel plate likeness of Morgan. Price $2.75. This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. The circumstances of the rebellion have developed better materials for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the raids of John Morgan. Agents everywhere are sending in the most favorable reports of business. One agent orders 170 copies, the result of his first six days canvass. Another got 90 subscribers, out of 105 solicited to subscribe. Full particulars, terms, &c., given on application to the publishers. C. F. VENT & CO., 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Efficient agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott; Life of Washington, by Hon. J. T. Headley, and other new popular works. Business permanent—commission liberal. For terms, call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark st., Chicago, Ill., P. O. Box 308.

WANTED—Agents—Good Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling the improved patent "Star" No-Chimney Burner, for Kerosene Oil Lamps. It gives a brilliant light, free from smoke or smell, and can be handled freely without being extinguished. Samples sent, post paid, to Agents for thirty cents. Circulars free. JAMES EDGAR, 95 Maiden Lane, New York.

WANTED—Agents—$21 to $28 a day. Agents wanted to sell the Champion $15 Sewing Machine, single or double thread, making the stitch alike on both sides. We will pay $150 per month or give commission at which the above wages can be made. For particulars, address with stamp, J. CLIFF, President Champion Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio. N. B. This machine does not infringe on any sewing machine.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—1,000 Agents who can make $100 a month selling any Agency Goods, such as LLOYD'S Maps and Charts in sheets and on rollers, 300 assorted Colored Prints and Lithographs, Battle Scenes, Generals, &c., Post Pieces, and send stamps for my New Circulars for 1865. R. L. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—In every county for a new religious work, containing popular Biographies of Moses and the Prophets, Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs; also the History of the Indian Races, including the Minnesota Massacre, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Agents are getting as high as thirty orders per day. Also, War Maps, Engravings, &c. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day. Agents (male or female) can clear $50 per week at their own homes, in a light honorable business that pays over 200 per cent. A capital of $1 to $5 only required. Any person having a few hours daily to spare will find this a splendid paying business. Enclose a stamp, for full particulars. Address R. WAYWELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell the Genuine Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. The best working and best finished cheap Machine in the market. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to Agents. Address DANE & CO., Post Office Box 82, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8 Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Agents—In every town and county in the Northwest to sell the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, by Horace Greeley. This is the standard history of the war. The most saleable work ever published. Wanted immediately, an agent for St. Louis, Mo. Also, agents to sell our magnificent steel plate engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Hancock, Sherman, McClellan, Farragut, Greeley and Sheridan, together with a large assortment of books and albums at the lowest rates. Agents will do well to send for our circulars. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A new two-story Frame House and brick basement, of ten rooms, finished with all the modern improvements, and lot with barn, on Michigan avenue, near Ringgold or Twenty-second street.

A Frame House of eight rooms and lot 25 by 125 feet, with barn, on Aberdeen street, near Adams, for $3,500.

Two Frame Houses and Lots on North Lasalle street near Elm. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two two-story and basement Brick Houses of twelve rooms each, and lots each 20 by 162 feet, on Park avenue, near Union Park.

A two-story and basement Brick House of twelve rooms, and lot, on Ontario street, near Pine. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A Double House, Nos. 83 and 85 Twenty-Second street. They contain six and seven rooms, with large barn in rear. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of N. GOOLD, 81 Randolph street. P. O. Box 318.

FOR SALE—A City Drug Store. Has been established eight years, in a good location, doing a good business, with a reliable and increasing patronage. Fresh and desirable stock, no old goods. Store well fitted up. Will be sold on favorable terms, the owner wishing to change his residence. Address "H. H.," Chicago Post Office.

FOR SALE—Cottage House of 6 Rooms, Pantry and Closets, Wood-shed, half block from street cars. For terms—long time or cash—etc., call upon WM. BALTHIS, 207 Lake street.

FOR SALE—

ON WEST SIDE

1 Brick House, 3 stories and Basement, 12 rooms with all modern improvements, on Carpenter, between Madison and Washington streets, $9,000.

2 Brick Houses, with marble fronts, 3 Stories, with 12 rooms each, on May, between Madison and Washington, $7,000 each.

2 large Brick Houses on Adams street near Jefferson Park, $18,000; also, 1 frame House and Lot on Warren street, west of Union Park, $5,000; also, several houses on Warren street, now being finished, and to be sold cheap.

NORTH SIDE.

1 Frame House, with stone basement, and 11 rooms, on Chicago avenue, between Wolcott and Dearborn, $5,000; $3,000 cash, balance on three years time, at 10 per cent. interest. Also, several other fine residences in the North Division. We have also several fine dwellings for sale, at prices ranging from $4,000 to $10,000, in the South Division of the city. Inquire of HESS & AYRES, 88 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property on Washington street, near Ada. Several corners, lots are 50x170 feet. Also lots 160 feet deep, fronting on Ada street. Residence lots on North Lasalle st., Indiana and Prairie avenues. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Two desirable building lots on Michigan avenue, near corner of Monroe street. Inquire at 43 Wabash avenue.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The up stairs of a House, suitable for a married couple without children. Apply at 340 West Adams street.

TO RENT—Office to Rent—One half of the finest and best located suit of Offices on Lake street. Inquire of ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, 51 Clark street.

TO RENT—A suit of Unfurnished Rooms with Board to a gentleman and wife in a first class private family where there are no other boarders, in one of the pleasantest locations in the city. Address, with name, &c., Mr. O. S. S., Chicago P. O.

LOST—Friday evening, on Washington Skating Pond, a Pocket Book containing a small amount of money, a set of gold studs, a regimental badge, and a check of Schnars dyeing establishment. Finder may take the money as reward, and return the other articles to 107 S. Clark street, in the store, and receive the thanks of the owner.

TO RENT—House to rent and Furniture for sale. A desirable opportunity for a small family to commence housekeeping, can be found by applying at No. 8 Quincy street, near State. The Furniture will be disposed of at a reasonable rate.

TO RENT—Storage—The large and commodious Basement, 190 and 192 Washington street, near New Board of Trade Building, suitable for packing or storage. Gas and water included. Apply at the office of RICHARDS' CORN SHELLER WORKS.

TO RENT—Wanted a small House. Address, with full particulars, "W," Box 1630.

TO RENT—Wanted a furnished House, for a small family. Possession given soon. Address "W," Box 1630.

TO RENT—Mr. Reisig's former boiler shop on the southwest corner of Jackson street and the river, with lot 100 feet over river by 312 feet on Jackson street. The shop or building is suitable for a foundry or manufactory. Inquire of JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 427 South Canal street.

TO RENT—A first-class furnished House wanted, by a small family without children. Address P. O. Box 4573.

TO RENT—From first of March next, a three-story building on West Lake street near Canal, containing store and two-story dwelling. An excellent stand for produce or other trade with the country. Apply at Room 15 Metropolitan Block or P. O. Box 4163.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, 520 acres of good Pine Lands in Wisconsin, which I will sell cheap for cash, or will exchange for lumber, dry goods, or a stock of drugs and medicines, and pay one half in cash. For further particulars, address P. O. Box 194.

FOR SALE—Three Improved Farms in Poweshiek County, Iowa. Two of them in Union Township, about seven miles south-west of Montezuma, and one mile from Forrest House. The first has 30 acres of good timber, 215 acres in all, two houses; price, $3,500. The second farm has 20 acres; timber, 210 acres in all; price, $3,500. Both Farms are in the coal region and contain coal. The third farm contains 200 acres, all improved, good house and large barn; one mile east of Montezuma, the County Seat, a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants; price, $6,000. Apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago, or REUBEN MICKEL, Esq., at Montezuma, Iowa.

FOR SALE—The undersigned, wishing to reduce his business, offers for sale either of the following lumbering establishments, viz: One at Pensaukee, Oconto County, Wisconsin, consisting of one Steam Mill of two gangs, one large Circular and one Muly Saw; also, Edger, Splitter, Cutting Saws and Lath Saw, with ample power to drive the same, and one Water Mill, with one Upright and one Circular Saw. The improvements consist of Store, Boarding House and Workshops, necessary for carrying on the business, with several tenant houses. The land comprises thirteen thousand acres—the stock of logs 16,000,000 feet, sufficient to run the mill one season.

The other, at Little Sturgeon, Door County, Wisconsin. The Mill has a large Circular Saw and one Yankee Shingle Machine, two run of Stones for milling purposes—one three and a half foot, and one four foot, with bolt to each stone, a good house, together with four thousand seven hundred acres of land, and sufficient stock of Logs and Shingle Bolts. Both establishments in successful operation.

Also, one of six thousand acres of land on Pelican River, on east shore of Lake Michigan, with good mill site at the mouth of the river.

I will dispose of any of the above tracts of land, Mills, &c., at a price that will be an inducement to any one wishing to engage in the lumber business, and will receive Chicago property in part payment. Will also sell two of my vessels.

For particulars inquire of F. B. GARDNER.

Lost.

LOST—A Pocket-Book containing postage and "two cent" revenue stamps, and receipts and other papers, on which may be found the name of "Jno. L. Wilson." The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at H. M. Higgins' Music store, 117 Randolph st.

LOST—$10 Reward. Lost either on State street cars, or on Van Buren street, a Dark Morocco Pocket Book with an elastic band around same. It contained about $10 in currency and a check on Providence Bank. Also, other valuable papers to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward for returning the same to 265 State street.

LOST—Near the Revere House, on Monday evening the 16th inst., a Red Knit Breakfast Shawl. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 143 Kinzie street.

FOUND—A Meerschaum Pipe, which the owner can have by identifying the same and paying charges for this advertisement. Address Post Office Box 3924.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Partner with $1,000 in a safe, permanent business. Can clear any one by calling at Room No. 10 P. O. Block.

WANTED—Ho! Everybody. For 50 cents I will mail you that which will save hundreds of dollars to any family. Everybody should have it. Any business man or boy can make money with it. Address D. N. LEWIS, Post Office Drawer, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Men, farmers preferred, to engage in a business, by which from $25 to $100 a week may be earned or made in a year, without interfering with other business. Any one that from $20 to $75. Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14 up stairs, or send fifty cents for particulars to Box 5662. Those who have been here from year to year.

WANTED—Every married person, and those CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE, to send for our SEALED CIRCULAR "For the married only," which contains information of the greatest importance to every married person, NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED, and that can be obtained in no other way or other source. Postage free. Address, with stamp, Dr. S. BACHELOR, Box [illegible], City, Ill.

WANTED—One book-keeper, the assistant book-keeper, one salesman, one traveling agent and one porter. Men who are the only place to procure good situations is at the Employment Agency, 85 Randolph street, Room 1, up stairs. Applicants by mail enclose two stamps.

WANTED—To rent, a room centrally located, suitable for the millinery and Dress Making business. Would have no objection to buying the stock of an established business, or would buy a half interest with a respectable party. Address "J. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Correspondence, by one of Old Abe's daring soldier boys, who wishes to correspond with an unlimited number of young ladies in the Garden of Eden. Object—fun, love, and perhaps the rest. Address, with photograph, to receive one in return, Willis Kline, company [illegible], Indiana veteran volunteer.

WANTED—A Partner. A fine chance is offered to an energetic man to take a half share in a good travel business established. Capital required $2,500. Good references given and required. Address Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Two of Uncle Sam's veterans wish to correspond with any number of young ladies of the North. Object, fun, love, and perhaps marriage. Photographs will be exchanged if desired. Address J. W. Co. F, 11 Reg. Illinois Vol. Infantry Vol., and T. L. A., Co. F, 11 Reg. Illinois Vol. Infantry.

WANTED—Farm Laborer, industrious and faithful—of unexceptional habits. Must understand vegetable gardening, and be well recommended. Engagement for one year if suited. Pay, good and prompt. Address Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll Co., Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence—Two gay "Vet's" of Sherman's army wish to open correspondence with the same number of young ladies of the North, who may wish to respond to this call. Strict attention paid to all letters containing photographs.

Then come dear ladies, one and all,
And listen to a Veteran's call.
We are very lonely to-night,
And all because you do not write.

Address "C. A. S." or "W. A. H." Headquarters 1st brigade 1st division 15th A. C., Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—Correspondence. Attention, one and all! We, the undersigned "Vet's" in the army of Abe Lincoln, are desirous to spoil a few sheets of paper for fun, mischief, &c., &c. Now, fair ladies, is a chance to help the "Vet's" while away some of their leisure moments by writing. Direct to Co. I, 34 Iowa Vet. Vol. Infantry, 3d brigade 3d division, 15th A. C. JACOB FLINTEYE, HARRY SLICK, SIMPLE DICK, FOOLISH DAVE, DEVIL JOHN, CHRISTIAN BEN.

WANTED—Some one to engage in the dry goods business at Salcatonia, Illinois. Said situation is in the midst of a large and wealthy settlement, nine miles from any other place of business, convenient to the Illinois Central Railroad, and with a business since the 1st of March last of $21,000. The present proprietors wishing to remove to Chicago, will sell their stock at less than the goods can be bought in New York, and will rent their store for a term of years. Terms cash. For other information address A. & D. O. WAIT, Salcatonia, Illinois.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis. Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $45 per month and rations; also, Mechanics $75 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 132½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WILLIAM WAIT, Government Agent.

WANTED—By a Soldier's wife, a situation as seamstress or to instruct and take care of small children, in a private respectable family. Address for three days, Mrs. L. S. [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Reference satisfactory.

WANTED—A man to take care of a vegetable garden, shrubbery and stock, himself a married man, his wife to do the general housework. W. H. SAMPSON, Room [illegible], Tropolitan Hall.

WANTED—A first-class Cook at 229 Randolph street. Only competent persons need apply.

WANTED—Married Ladies. Prof. Von Verees' Diamond Drops, a sure and safe remedy for all Obstructions and irregularities. All married ladies will find it to their advantage to send a red stamp for a circular, or two dollars and a quarter for a box of the Drops, to Dr. [illegible] & CO., General Agents, Post Office Drawer 6561, Chicago, Illinois. For sale by [illegible], and retail by H. B. BALL & CO., Druggists, [illegible] South Clark street.

WANTED—Two Stove Moulders, to whom steady employment will be given. 158 South Canal street.

WANTED—By a young man a quiet table, one or two rooms (unfurnished except carpets) for a lodging room. Must be on the South Side, east of Clark street. A southern or eastern front, in brick building, preferred. Address, stating rent, &c., "C W B," Drawer 5736.

WANTED—A second-hand "Lillie's Safe," No. 2 or 10, with modern Lock. Inquire of DURAND BROS. & POWERS, 39 and 41 South Water street.

WANTED—To rent a Farm containing from forty to eighty acres of good prairie land, with in twenty miles of Chicago. A dwelling house and fences must be in good repair. The rent must be paid in advance. Apply to WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

WANTED—As Foreman, or General Manager in a Lumbering business, by one who is master of all branches of the business, has been for years at Saginaw, including running a saw mill; can keep as good accounts as required; is confident he can give satisfaction. For references address, for six days, [illegible].

WANTED—To farm on the shares somewhere in Illinois, by two men who can give good references, for some who will give three or four years' lease. For particulars address [illegible] & CO., Peoria, Illinois.

WANTED—A few good Moulders. One to work on heavy castings. Best wages and steady employment, at [illegible] Foundry, Rock Island, Illinois.

WANTED—A Farm. Two farmers (brothers) would like to work, on shares, about 70 acres of corn land in Illinois, or to rent a farm of [illegible] forty acres, if the party having the farm will furnish stock and tools. Land line of [illegible] Railroad preferred. Any person knowing of any good land to rent on shares will confer a favor by addressing THEO. H. THIELER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Book, "A Voice from Rebel Prisons." It is beautifully illustrated with portraits of Jeff Davis, Gen. Lee and others, and contains about 300 pages of reading matter. Apply or address SAML. FIKE, P. O. Box 5238.

WANTED—Matter of the great and important interest to War Widows can be obtained by sending your Post Office address to Box 2531, Chicago, Illinois. DO NOT DELAY SENDING.

WANTED—To sell or exchange 400 acres of good land (heavy timbered) in Michigan. Will exchange for a stock of dry goods, groceries. Address "H," care Lamb & [illegible], Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Eight or ten acres of land suitable for market gardening, with or without house, within six miles of the City limits. Address, giving location and price, "R," Post Office Drawer 6412, Chicago.

WANTED—Two young men, Counter hands, who are thoroughly acquainted with the Retail Grocery Business. To such the proper ones will recommended, a good salary and steady employment can be secured. To those who have learned the business in any of the large cities of the West, a preference will be given. Address Box [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—Listen! Ladies and gentlemen, aged and youth, To no humbug, but to the religious truth; I'll tell you how I made $30,000 in two years, And how you can also without any fears. The business is attractive and very refined; It suits every rank, profession and mind. Send 25 cents for circulars and information, Which should be read by every person in the nation. Address G. W. WHITE, P. O. Box [illegible], Lucas county, Ohio.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Colored Men. Attention. We are recruiting for the [illegible] Colored Regiment. Now is your time to enlist. You will receive the highest bounty by applying at our office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook county. $700 bounty; also, substitutes for the army and navy, to whom the highest cash price will be paid the moment they pass the doctor. Avoid street brokers. Come right up to the Cook County Recruiting Office 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers. You will always receive the highest bounties that are going, by applying at the Cook County Recruiting Agency 84 Dearborn street, for any branch of the service—army or navy. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook County. Young men who desire to enlist should avoid all street runners and brokers, and they will find it to their advantage to apply at the Cook County Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street, where they will be paid the highest bounties, with choice of arms. LEWIS REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—Recruits for the New Regiments. Great inducements are now offered. Enlist in a new regiment and have a chance for PROMOTION. We are paying the highest prices in Chicago. Apply immediately to [illegible] BOYD & CO., 55 Clark street, Room 5, up stairs.

WANTED. Substitutes and Recruits furnished by WILLSON & [illegible], 48 Clark street.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes to come and get the highest prices offered, all in cash. Give us a call, and if you are not satisfied with our terms, there will be no harm done. You will be dealt with fairly. You will receive your money as soon as you are mustered into the service for your credit. Come and see us, anyhow. Don't [illegible]. Beware of street runners, and brokers, as they are unreliable and sharks. [illegible] GIBBS, 134 S. Clark st., Room 5, up stairs, opposite the Provost Marshal's.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and his wife in a family where there are no other boarders. North or West Side preferred. Address "C," Post Office Box 169, stating terms and locality. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board may be found at [illegible] street, North Side, a short distance north of Clark street bridge. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—A [illegible] suit of rooms [illegible], given and references required. [illegible] 187 [illegible].

BOARDING—One large [illegible] also, one [illegible] for gentlemen. Street cars pass the door. [illegible] street, three doors from Lake.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home-attention, kindness and [illegible] during illness, can be accommodated in a [illegible] private family, where [illegible] attended [illegible]. THIRD, No. 1217 Broadway, New York.